

U.S. welcomes Beirut measures

WASHINGTON (R) — The United States Wednesday welcomed moves to tighten security at Beirut airport as a hopeful sign and disclosed that U.S.-Lebanese talks had been held on safety problems at the airport. "Obviously it is a hopeful sign that the Lebanese are now giving attention to the security problem at Beirut international airport," State Department spokesman Robert Smalley said. "We have been having discussions with Lebanese officials on specific as well as general problems regarding the security situation" at the airport, he added. Factional leaders in Lebanon agreed Tuesday on a plan to return state security forces to the airport. The Reagan administration last week announced action to try to "isolate" the airport after 39 Americans were held hostage for 17 days when their Trans World Airlines plane was hijacked to Beirut by gunmen.

Jordan Times

An independent Arab political daily published by the Jordan Press Foundation
جوردان تايمز يومية سياسية مستقلة عن المؤسسة الصحفية الأردنية «الراي»

Hajri takes lead in rally

AMMAN (J.T.) — Saeed Al Hajri of Kuwait took early lead Wednesday in the Jordan leg of the 1985 Middle East Rally Championship when he clocked 23.6 minutes to cover slightly over 200 kilometres in special stages in an Amman-Dead Sea-Arda-Dibbin-Amman route. He was followed by Michel Saleh of Kuwait (25 minutes), Mohammad Ibn Sulayyem of the UAE (25.06 minutes) and Jordan's George Haddad (26.9 minutes) and Fatiham Al Murfi (27.33 minutes). His Highness Prince Abdullah had to withdraw from the race in the early hours of the rally when his car developed a mechanical failure. Other notable Jordanians who had to quit because of mechanical failure or accident the race include Nabli Diran and Hani Bisharat. The three-day rally continues today and ends tomorrow.

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King visits Prime Ministry

AMMAN (Petra) — His Majesty King Hussein paid a visit to the Prime Ministry Wednesday where he held talks with Prime Minister Zaid Al Rifai for some time.

Royal Decree approves new envoys

AMMAN (Petra) — A Royal Decree was issued Wednesday approving the appointment of Mr. Talal Hikmat as Jordan's ambassador to Brazil and Mr. Nabih Al Nimr as Jordan's ambassador to Britain.

Parliament to debate radio-TV merger

AMMAN (Petra) — A Royal Decree was issued Wednesday approving the addition of debate on a draft law on the proposed merger of the broadcasting and television corporations to the agenda during the current extraordinary session of Parliament.

Jerusalem committee holds meeting

AMMAN (Petra) — The general situation in Jerusalem and the latest developments in the occupied Holy City were the subject of discussion during a meeting of the Royal Committee for Jerusalem on Wednesday under the chairmanship of the committee's chairman, Akram Zu'aiter. The committee took a number of decisions and referred some issues to the parties concerned. Attending the meeting were Chief Islamic Justice Sheikh Mohammad Muhellan, Foreign Minister Taher Al Masri, Minister of Awqaf and Islamic Affairs Abdul Aziz Al Khayyat, Minister of Occupied Territories Affairs Taher Kana'an, Bishop Saleem Al Sayegh, Deputy Fuad Farraj and the committee's secretary general, Fayez Jabir.

Egyptian team arrives for festival

AMMAN (Petra) — Egyptian Minister of Culture Abdul Hamid Radwan arrived here Wednesday heading an Egyptian delegation to take part in the Jerash Festival which will be opened today by Their Majesties King Hussein and Queen Noor (See page 3). Mr. Radwan was received upon arrival by Minister of Information Mohammad Al Khatib, the director of the department of culture and art, and the Egyptian ambassador in Amman. A number of Egyptian writers also arrived here Wednesday among whom was the prominent Egyptian writer Dr. Yousef Idris.

Bomb explodes in Haifa

TEL AVIV (AP) — A bomb exploded in the business district of the Mediterranean port city of Haifa Wednesday and police safely dismantled another explosive charge nearby. There were no casualties in either incident, police said. The explosion occurred outside the Haifa district court building and the area was sealed off for a while police searched for additional explosives.

Israeli jets bomb Tripoli camps after suicide attacks in 'security' zone in south

TRIPOLI, Lebanon (Agencies) — Israeli jets and helicopter gunships rocketed three Palestinian refugee camps near Lebanon's northern port of Tripoli Wednesday a day after two suicide car-bomb attacks killed 15 people in Israel's "security zone" in South Lebanon.

Palestinian sources told the AP at least three people were killed and 29 wounded in the raids. About eight Israeli planes raided the Nahr Al Bared and Beddawi camps near the port of Tripoli, setting buildings ablaze, sources told Reuters.

The raid at around three p.m. (1200 GMT) followed two suicide car bomb attacks Tuesday on Israel's Lebanese militia allies in South Lebanon. The sources said the planes broke the sound barrier when they swooped over Tripoli, where rival militias battled for the third day despite a Syrian-backed peace accord designed to end inter-militia fighting throughout Lebanon.

The headquarters of Palestinian dissident Col. Saeed Musa, also known as Abu Musa, in the Nahr Al Bared camp was also hit in the air attack, the AP said. Reporters on the scene said there was little anti-aircraft fire as the jets swept in at 2.55 p.m. (11.55 GMT). Several surface-to-air missiles were fired, but none scored any hits, according to the AP report.

The warplanes loosed scarlet balloons designed to deflect heat-seeking missiles.

Palestinian officials said five cars and a truck were hit, wounding at least 10 civilians. Reporters also said the jets hit an oil pipeline carrying crude from Iraq, sending flames four-stories high into the air with a huge pillar of black smoke.

The Israeli military command in Tel Aviv claimed its planes hit

three Palestinian bases, two manned by Col. Musa's Syrian-backed faction that is opposed to the mainstream Fatah movement led by Yasser Arafat, and one used by the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine-General Command.

The small faction, also Syrian-backed, is led by a former Syrian army captain, Ahmad Jibril. The raids came the day after two Lebanese suicide bombers drove explosives-packed cars into positions manned by Israelis and their allies, the South Lebanon Army (SLA).

The Israeli said 15 SLA militiamen and civilians were killed in the attacks on the positions in Israel's so-called "security belt" in South Lebanon.

Tuesday's attacks were claimed by the Syrian Social Nationalist Party, (SSNP) which has carried out previous suicide attacks on Israelis. It was not immediately clear why the Israelis should retaliate against Palestinian camps for attacks made by the SSNP.

Pre-recorded videotapes of the two suicide bombers were shown Tuesday on Beirut Television. Both said they were members of the SSNP. The tapes of the woman, 28-year-old Epistim Harb, and 20-year-old Khaled Azrak showed them explaining their reasons for the attacks. Epistim, who was pictured in the video wearing combat fatigues and a red beret, said on the tape before she left on her drive to death: "This is the only way to

defeat the barbaric enemy." In a message to her parents, the black-haired beauty declared: "I have chosen this path voluntarily and consciously. I hope they understand the meaning of my martyrdom. This is the only way to restore our dignity." She saluted President Hafez Al Assad of Syria, as "the leader of the struggle."

She added: "I will build Palestine with my blood. I hope all my comrades will challenge the Jews."

Azrak, a Syrian-born Lebanese, said in his tape: "Lebanon is like Palestine and Syria to me. There is no difference. They have all suffered from these barbarians."

The Tuesday afternoon attacks, both about eight kilometres north of the Israeli border, came at separate checkpoints on roads leading into the "security" strip patrolled by members of the SLA.

Yediot Ahronot and several other Israeli newspapers quoted unidentified security sources as saying the suicide drivers had intended to drive deeper into the security zone and head towards Israel.

The two attacks occurred 52 kilometres apart at opposite ends of the Israeli "security zone". The first attack, near the town of Hasbaya in southeastern Lebanon, killed 13 Lebanese, two SLA militiamen and the driver of the car, according to the Israeli military command and other sources. Four other people were injured.

Twelve minutes later, at 4.29 p.m. (1329 GMT), the second car-bomb exploded at Ras Al Bayada on the Mediterranean coastal highway, killing the woman who was driving it. The injured included two Israeli soldiers and three SLA militiamen. Yediot Ahronot quoted militiaman Darwish Asil as saying he cocked his automatic rifle and ordered the woman to stop as her car approached the checkpoint.

Lebanon clashes continue despite new inter-militia pact

BEIRUT (Agencies) — Fighting kept Lebanon in turmoil Wednesday despite a Syrian-backed agreement to halt inter-militia fighting and restart reconciliation talks with Christians.

Shells crashed into the northern port of Tripoli in the third day of street fighting between rival militias and east Beirut came under a barrage of shellfire in a separate flare-up, security sources told Reuters.

Snipers forced police to shut the main road linking Beirut's mostly Christian and predominantly Muslim sectors briefly only a day after it was opened to traffic following months of closure.

And in a further blow to hopes of peace, a Shiite Muslim army soldier was killed when a fighting erupted between his unit and militia near the crossing, they said. Faced with mounting violence,

Prime Minister Rashid Karami called in officials to work on a security accord reached at talks this week among Lebanese Muslim leaders in Damascus.

The 16-point accord calling for political reforms and a new constitution to end the nation's decade-old civil war drew angry retorts from Christian leaders. The accord stipulates disarming and disbanding all non-state-armed forces. Repeated agreements in the past year for militias to leave the streets of Beirut have failed.

Shiite troops and militiamen have clashed frequently with Sunnis and the mostly Druze Progressive Socialist Party (PSP) in Beirut since a bloody five-week Shi'ite Amal militia siege of the city's Palestinian camps. Some 635 people were killed and 2,500 wounded in the May-June battle.

The Damascus talks appeared to be behind the latest fighting in Tripoli, where at least 28 people have been killed since Monday in machine gun and rocket battles between Sunni fundamentalists and the pro-Syrian Arab Democratic Party (ADP).

Sunni militia chief Sheikh Saeed Shaaban branded the talks, billed by Syria as Islamic conference, as "unIslamic."

The accord also reaffirmed support for resistance attacks on Israeli forces in the south, where two suicide car bombers belonging to a pro-Syrian Lebanese Party Tuesday night killed at least 17 people on the edge of an Israeli "security zone."

Christian leaders protested in public statements Wednesday that they have not been consulted on any aspect of the new blueprint for political reforms. U.S.-termed "politicised" issues, such as women and children living under apartheid in South Africa and in Namibia (South West Africa), would be given full attention through the support "of all progressive peoples," Ms. Abu Khadar added.

Meanwhile, thousands of women signing "We are the World. We are the Women" Wednesday attended the colourful opening of the Nairobi meeting.

Men were virtually absent from the audience. Most journalists there, including television crews, were women.

Kenya's Culture Minister Kenneth Maiba drew thunderous applause when he told the meeting "women of the world shall overcome."

Over 1,000 topics from female circumcision to sex stereotyping in elementary education will be discussed during the 10-day meeting.



His Majesty King Hussein confers with Public Security Department Director-General Lt.-Gen. Abdul Hadi Al Majali (right) during a visit he made to the department headquarters on Wednesday. The King was accompanied by Armed Forces Commander-in-Chief General Sharif Zaid Ibn Shaker (Petra photo).

King stresses need to raise efficiency of Public Security

AMMAN (Petra) — His Majesty King Hussein Wednesday stressed the need to raise the level of training of Public Security Department (PSD) officers and to develop and modernise operational methods in order to upgrade the efficiency of the department.

The King, who visited the PSD headquarters Wednesday, also asked the department to provide the opportunity for new Public Security officers who graduated from Mar'ita University to work in all public security areas. The King expressed total confidence in the ability of the newly appointed director general of the PSD, Lieutenant-General Abdul Hadi Al Majali, and praised him as a man of "rich experience and vast knowledge in the areas of defence and public security."

He said Lt.-Gen. Majali "is a man whom we trust and we have confidence in his ability to shoulder responsibility," and recalled that the new PSD director-general had occupied a highest rank in the Jordanian Armed Forces.

Lt.-Gen. Majali has achieved a very high standard of efficiency which he acquired through his long experience, wide contacts, vast knowledge and responsibilities of the high-ranking posts he assumed abroad, the King added.

He expressed confidence that under Lt.-Gen. Majali's leadership the department will achieve the highest level of efficiency. Lt.-Gen. Majali thanked the King for his confidence and pledged to work along with his colleagues towards achieving His Majesty's ambitions for a highly efficient Public Security Department.

Later, addressing high-ranking PSD officers, the King underlined the important role the department is expected to play in maintaining the security of the country and Jordanian citizens "particularly at this stage."

Expressing full confidence in all Public Security officers, the King said they should rise to the challenges which Jordan faces at this stage. He pledged to provide all needs and support needed to develop and raise the standard of the PSD.

He said that in previous years the government could not supply the department with all its needs due to typical circumstances which the country had been experiencing, though he promised that the department's needs will be properly looked after in the coming stage.

Armed Forces Commander-in-Chief General Sharif Zaid Ibn Shaker accompanied the King during his visit to the PSD.

15 Jewish terrorists convicted of murder and attacks

TEL AVIV (Agencies) — An Israeli court Wednesday convicted three Jewish settlers of murder and 12 other Israelis of lesser charges in the trial of a Jewish underground ring that waged a four-year campaign of terror against Palestinians in the occupied West Bank.

The court postponed sentencing, which was expected by early next week. Israel Radio said life imprisonment was mandatory for the three men convicted of premeditated murder in a 1983 attack that killed three Palestinian students and wounded 33 others at the Islamic University in the occupied West Bank town of Hebron.

The court acquitted eight of the defendants of attempted murder in the 1980 car-bombings of the two Palestinian mayors in the West Bank, Bassam Shaka'a of Nablus and Karim Khalaf of Ramallah. They were convicted of lesser charges of sabotage, attempted sabotage and illegal possession of weapons.

Mr. Shaka'a lost his legs when his booby-trapped car exploded June 2, 1980. Mr. Khalaf, who died earlier this year of a heart attack, lost a foot when a bomb in his car blew up the same day.

The defendants in the car-bombings had claimed that they had intended to wound and frighten the mayors, not kill them. Four defendants were convicted of attempted murder in placing explosives in five buses of a Palestinian-owned company on April 27, 1984.

A three-judge panel announced the convictions, 14 months after the settlers' arrest in the occupied West Bank. Critics assailed the defendants as a terrorist group, but Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir and other right-wingers have openly supported them.

(Continued on page 2)



Three of 15 members of a Jewish terrorist group who were found guilty Wednesday of murder and attacks against Palestinians in the occupied West Bank (AP wirephoto).

Israelis demand publication of occupation statements, ads in Jerusalem Arabic papers

By a Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — The Israeli occupation authorities Wednesday issued an order demanding that all Jerusalem-based Arabic newspapers publish all communications and advertisements issued by the Israeli military governors in the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip or face closure.

Before the decision was made, Jerusalem-based Arabic newspapers refused to publish these communications citing the obvious contradiction with Arab citizens' beliefs and since the communications and advertisements, whether paid or free, are a form of propaganda for the Israeli occupation.

Editors-in-chief of Arab newspapers in Jerusalem have sent a telegram to United Nations Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar and to the International Journalists Federation protesting against the Israeli measures.

Postal censorship

Meanwhile the Israeli daily Haaretz said in an article that the Israeli defence ministry employs 58 censors to open mail sent from Israel by people considered dangerous to the "security of the state".

The censorship department operates independently of the military censor's office, which is empowered by law to ban publication of any information deemed harmful to state security or public order.

The mail censors operate under instructions from the Shin Bet, Israel's internal secret service, and they are empowered to open any letter or package sent from Israel and the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip, the independent daily reported.

The newspaper did not say whether the censors dealt with incoming mail as well, but many foreigners living in Israel complain that their mail is opened before it reaches them.

The independent daily said an internal ministry committee discussed the possibility of shutting down the censorship department about two years ago as part of budget cuts, but eventually decided against it.

It also said that a check of the government budget and other figures shows that total defence expenditure this year will reach \$7.4 billion, which is 32 per cent of the country's gross national product.

Rifai, Fayez and Masri receive S. Korean envoy

AMMAN (J.T.) — Prime Minister and Minister of Defence Zaid Rifai Wednesday received South Korean presidential envoy Duwan Pong who arrived in Amman Tuesday with a message to His Majesty King Hussein from South Korean President Chun Doo-Hwan. Mr. Rifai and Mr. Duwan reviewed means of promoting and bolstering existing cooperation between the two countries, the Jordanian News Agency, Petra, said.

Petra did not disclose any contents of Mr. Duwan's meeting with Mr. Rifai, but it is believed that their discussions also covered on Middle East issues and the Palestinian problem as well as the situation in the Korean Peninsula.

Earlier in the day, Mr. Duwan was received by Minister of Foreign Affairs Taher Al Masri and Lower House of Parliament Speaker Akel Al Fayez.

During his meeting with Mr. Masri, the envoy was briefed on the latest developments in the Middle East and the Palestinian problem and the results of visits by a joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation to Italy and France to rally support for the Feb. 11 agreement between Jordan and the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO). Mr. Masri was a member in the joint delegation which returned to Amman last week.

Mr. Duwan, chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the Korean National Assembly, was briefed by Mr. Fayez on the Jordanian stand vis-a-vis the current Arab political problems and the Palestinian cause.

Mr. Fayez explained to Mr. Duwan the basis of the joint Jordanian-PLO peace accord which emanates from resolutions adopted at the Fez Arab Summit and U.N. Security Council Resolutions 242 and 338. "Just and durable peace in the Middle East area could only be achieved if the Palestinian problem is solved," Mr. Fayez told the South Korean envoy, Petra said.

Mr. Fayez also discussed with Mr. Duwan the importance of convening an international peace conference under the auspices of the U.N. with the participation of the five permanent members of the Security Council and other concerned parties in the area including Israel.

Such a conference "would help in securing peace in the area," Mr. Fayez said.

Mubarak, Sudanese ambassador hold talks

CAIRO (R) — Sudan's ambassador and Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak met for 90 minutes Wednesday to review bilateral relations, apparently strained by a Sudanese military deal with Libya and a bid to get Egypt to extradite ousted ruler Jaafar Numeiri.

Sudan's Al Amin Abdul Latif was placed last of 10 newly accredited envoys who presented credentials at a ceremony Wednesday morning, apparently to facilitate extensive talks on relations between Egypt and Sudan since a coup ousted Mr. Numeiri on April 6.

Diplomats say Cairo is worried by the implications of a military training protocol that arch-foe Libya has just signed with Sudan, Egypt's strategic "back door" and signatory of a mutual defence pact during Mr. Numeiri's rule.

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U.S. 'doing all it can' to free Beirut prisoners

WASHINGTON (AP) — President Ronald Reagan has said his administration is doing all it can to bring seven kidnapped Americans back from Lebanon alive, while not adopting approaches some of their relatives and others may have suggested.

"There has never been a minute from the first kidnapping on that we have not been doing everything we can," Mr. Reagan told a gathering of regional U.S. editors and broadcasters at a White House meeting.

"The situation is: How do you rescue someone if you don't know where they are? How do you rescue them if at the same time you would have to reveal yourself to the point that you might be bringing home a body instead of a human being?"

Asked about reports that some of the relatives might seek a meeting with Syrian President Hafez Al Assad, who played a role in the recent release of 39 hijacked hostages, Mr. Reagan said:

"I can't deny them this. If they feel they want to try this and he could be of some help, certainly we would never interfere with that."

Mr. Reagan said U.S. intelligence has had difficulty determining whether the seven are being held in a group or separately.

"We have reason to believe from some of our intelligence gathering that they are being moved around quite often," he said. "Our difficulty with taking some action is the very fact of their lives."

Libya wants U.N. action on Reagan remarks

TRIPOLI, Libya (AP) — The Libyan government on Wednesday condemned U.S. President Ronald Reagan's label of a terrorist "outlaw state" and said it will take the matter to the United Nations for action.

The official JANA news agency reported that the head of Libya's Foreign Liaison Bureau, or the Foreign Ministry, has sent messages to the U.N. secretary-general and the president of the U.N. Security Council, demanding measures "against American arrogance."

The dispatch said the bureau asked for steps that would "alert international public opinion to the gravity of the American threats against international peace and security."

It said similar messages were sent to the leaders of the Arab

League and the Organisation of African Unity and the chairman of the Non-Aligned Movement.

The message said the rejection by the countries of the world, including some allies of America, of irresponsible American practices, constitutes a clear collective international condemnation of the terrorist methods adopted by the American administration.

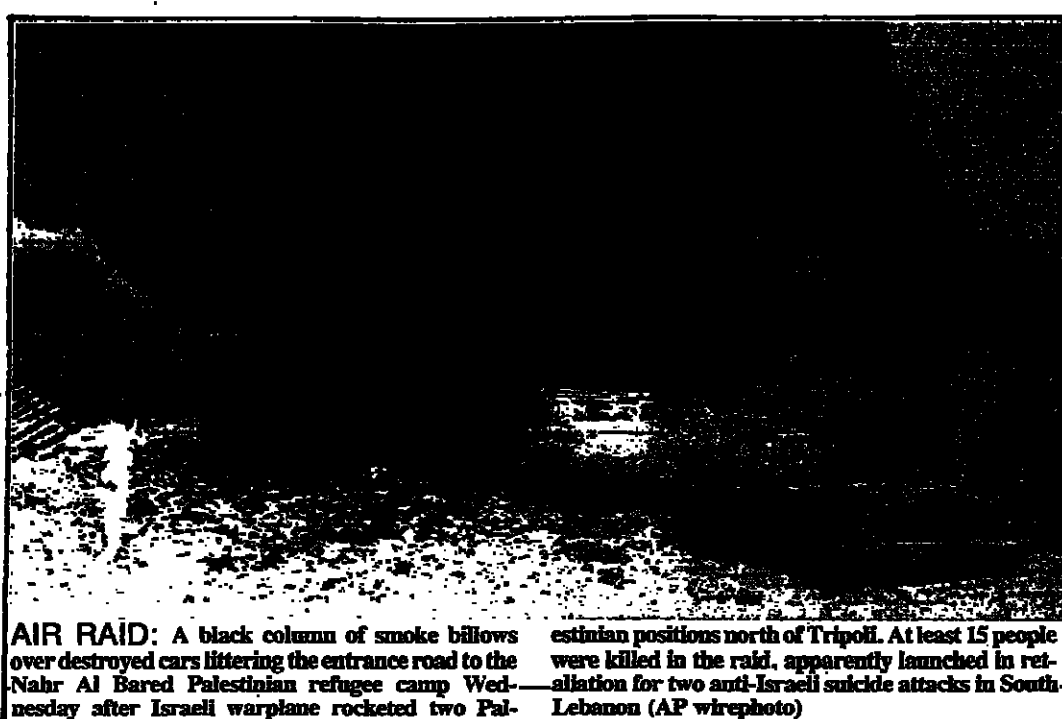
Addressing the American Bar Association on Monday, Mr. Reagan branded Iran, Libya, North Korea, Cuba and Nicaragua as partners in a terrorist network "now engaged in acts of war" against the United States.

The Libyan diplomat described the recent hijack of the TWA jetliner to Beirut as a "theatrical piece aimed at undermining the Arab will."

Hassouna Al Shawish rejected Tuesday the charge by U.S. President Reagan that Tripoli fostered terrorism, but said Libya will continue to support Arab liberation movements "despite Reagan's threats."

"Terrorism in the American dictionary covers all those who work for liberty ... as a simple example, the U.S. considers the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) and Palestinian fighters as terrorists," Mr. Shawish told a press conference in Kuwait.

"It honours us to consolidate any movement seeking national liberation and we do not fear America or its threats because it is unable to carry out such threats which are not new for us," he said.



AIR RAID: A black column of smoke billows from destroyed cars littering the entrance road to the Nahr Al Barred Palestinian refugee camp Wednesday after Israeli warplane rocketed two Palestinian positions north of Tripoli. At least 15 people were killed in the raid, apparently launched in retaliation for two anti-Israeli suicide attacks in South Lebanon (AP wirephoto).

Spain considers Beirut embassy closure

BEIRUT (R) — Spain is considering closing its embassy in Beirut, and the ambassador recalled to Madrid last month will not return to his post, an embassy official said Wednesday.

"We have information from Madrid that the ambassador is not coming back, and our government is studying the possibility of closing down the embassy," the official told Reuters.

Press and radio reports here indicated that the ambassador, Pedro Manuel de Aristegui, received threats following the June 25 sentence in Spain of two Lebanese Shi'ites to 23 years in prison on charges of trying to assassinate a Libyan diplomat.

"I cannot say anything about this," the official said of the threat reports.

Release of the two Shi'ites was among the original demands of gunmen who hijacked a Trans World Airlines jet on June 14, but the demand was later dropped. The two were sentenced during the hijack ordeal.

Mr. Aristegui was kidnapped last October by relatives of the two Shi'ites, but he was held for only four hours. At the time he called the kidnapping "a stupid family affair."

Jewish terrorists convicted

(Continued from page 1)

Mr. Shamir had urged clemency for the 15 settlers and for 10 men who were earlier given jail terms ranging from 15 months to 10 years after pleading guilty to reduced charges.

Before the trial, the settlers pleaded self-defence, saying the government was unable to protect them from Palestinians. The court refused to allow this plea during the trial.

Prosecutors said underground leader Menachem Livni, a bearded 38-year-old, recruited and trained most of the group and planned its attacks. Livni, a former commander of an engineering corps battalion, was one of the three found guilty of murder Wednesday.

In May, Israel freed 1,150 Palestinians in exchange for three Israeli soldiers, prompting right-wing parliamentarians to demand the settlers' immediate release.

Some members of parliament have said the 10 defendants already sentenced had received far lighter punishments than those normally given Palestinians.

They have complained that the defendants were treated too well, being allowed frequent home leaves and visits with their family in the courthouse during the trial.

The criticism mounted when the settlers were allowed to stop at a beach on their way back from court in a June outing that was disclosed when one of the defendants almost drowned.

The trial of two army majors charged with aiding the 25 other defendants is continuing.

Kohl confident of solving disputes with Turkey

ANKARA (R) — West German Chancellor Helmut Kohl said Wednesday he was confident of solving disputes with Turkey over defence aid and the rights of Turks in Europe.

Addressing a news conference after a second and final round of talks with Turkish Prime Minister Turgut Ozal, he said the provision in Turkey's 1963 association membership agreement with the European Community (EC) calling for Turks to have free movement in the EC from Dec. 1 1986 was a central topic.

Turkey says free movement, which means equal rights in jobs and residence with EC nationals, is automatic. But Bonn says details have yet to be finalised and has ruled out a new rush of job-seeking Turks.

"We must seek a reasonable, pragmatic solution which both sides can accept," he said, adding he expected a conclusion before the end of the year.

Mr. Kohl, whose talks with Mr. Ozal were their fifth meeting since the Turkish premier took office 18 months ago, characterised the atmosphere as open and friendly.

He said he also expected a decision this year to the issue of West German defence aid to Turkey, shortly coming up for review. German officials expect Turkey to seek a big increase from the present 130 million Deutsche mark

(\$43 million) in the 18 months to the end of 1985.

Mr. Kohl, however, refused to say what the possible solutions on both points would be.

Of 1.8 million Turks living in the EC, 1.5 million were in West Germany. Mr. Kohl said. Although the issue of free movement was an EC one, his country would have a key role to play in the solution, he added.

Mr. Kohl said West Germany saw itself as a "pacemaker" in the normalisation of relations between Turkey and other European democracies.

He noted that he was the first Western government leader to visit Turkey since the Ozal government took over from the army in 1983, a fact which diplomats said was an important political bonus for Turkey.

At a dinner Tuesday night Mr. Ozal thanked Mr. Kohl for West German support for Turkey before and since its 1980 military coup but lashed out at other European states for what he termed their negative attitude.

The EC has yet to normalise its relations with Turkey, which were frozen after the coup, because of concern in some member states over human rights. Financial aid and the EC-Turkey Ministerial Council remain on ice. Kohl said he favoured resuming meetings of the council.

Klibi arrives in Syria, holds talks with Khaddam

DAMASCUS (Agencies) — Arab League Secretary-General Khalil Klibi arrived in Damascus Wednesday and conferred with Syrian Vice-President Abdul Halim Khaddam, the official Syrian Arab News Agency (SANA) reported.

There was no official word on the purpose of Mr. Klibi's visit in the course of an Arab World tour to explore the prospects for an Arab summit conference in Morocco.

Syrian President Hafez Al Assad's government has been opposed to a summit conference at a time when Arab League member states are divided over a number of issues.

Among other issues expected to be discussed by Mr. Klibi and Syrian leaders were Arab moves to cope with U.S. threats to boycott Beirut airports in retaliation for the June 14 TWA hijacking.

The Libyan envoy to Kuwait was meanwhile quoted as saying Libya no longer viewed as sig-

nificant resolutions adopted by the Arab League, adding they were clouded by disrespect and contradiction and reflected what he called the state of deterioration of the 21-member league.

In Abu Dhabi, a report said United Arab Emirates (UAE) President Sheikh Zayed Ibn Sultan Al Nahayan has welcomed a Libyan plan for Arab unity and urged that it be discussed at an Arab summit conference.

The semi-official daily newspaper Al Itihad said Sheikh Zayed told Libyan leader Muammar Qadhafi in a letter that there was no other way "to fight the danger of Zionist aggression and its plots to dominate the potentials of our Arab Nation than to find a formula to realise (Arab) unity."

"I bless the (unity) plan which you have proposed as a basis for joint Arab action to be discussed at a summit," he said.

TV & RADIO

JORDAN TELEVISION	BBC WORLD SERVICE
7:00-7:30: Koran	07:00 Newsday 07:30 Classical Record
7:30-8:00: Children's Programmes	07:45 Financial News 07:55 Reflections
8:00-8:30: Electronic Office	08:00 World News 08:05 24 Hours
8:30-9:00: Agricultural Programme	08:10 Newsday 08:15 Nature Notebook
9:00-9:30: News Programme	08:20 The Farming World 08:30 World
9:30-10:00: News in Arabic	08:40 Newsday 08:45 Sports Round-up
10:00-10:30: Tomorrow's programme	08:50 World News 08:55 World Summary
10:30-11:00: News in Arabic	09:00 World News 09:05 World Summary
11:00-11:30: Film Contd.	09:10 World News 09:15 World Summary
11:30-12:00: News in Arabic	09:20 World News 09:25 World Summary
12:00-12:30: News in Arabic	09:30 World News 09:35 World Summary
12:30-1:00: Film Contd.	09:40 World News 09:45 World Summary
1:00-1:30: News in Arabic	09:50 World News 09:55 World Summary
1:30-2:00: News in Arabic	10:00 World News 10:05 World Summary
2:00-2:30: News in Arabic	10:10 World News 10:15 World Summary
2:30-3:00: News in Arabic	10:20 World News 10:25 World Summary
3:00-3:30: News in Arabic	10:30 World News 10:35 World Summary
3:30-4:00: News in Arabic	10:40 World News 10:45 World Summary
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8:30-9:00: News in Arabic	12:20 World News 12:25 World Summary
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7:30-8:00: News in Arabic	24:00 World News 24:05 World Summary

WHAT'S GOING ON

TODAY'S EVENTS

CIRCUS

Hungarian circus at Hussein Youth City
2 performances a day.

Italian circus. Between 6th and 7th
near Jordan Electricity Authority.

CINEMA

"Contes et legends" for children at
11 a.m. at the French Cultural Centre.

VIDEO

Series of portraits at 4:00 p.m. at the
French Cultural Centre.

DANCE

Kowash Troupe. American Indian
dancing - Friday at 6:30 p.m. at the
Jewish Festival.

FIELD TRIP

A field trip organised by the Friends of
Archaeology, to Abu Tharwa site on
the road to Jerash. Departure at 8:30
a.m. Friday from the Department of
Antiquities Registration Centre.

CULTURAL CENTRES

- Royal Cultural Centre Tel. 6610267
- American Centre 644371
- American Centre Library 641520
- British Council 636147-8
- French Cultural Centre 651995
- Goethe Institute 641993
- Soviet Cultural Centre 644023
- Spanish Cultural Centre 624049
- Talking Point 639777
- Haya Arts Centre 667181
- Y.W.C.A. 641793
- Y.W.M.C.A. 646251
- University of Jordan Library 843555

MUSEUMS

* Palestine Museum. Jewellery and costumes
over 100 years old. Also mosaics
from Madaba and Jerash (4th to 18th

centuries). The Roman Theatre, Amman.
Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5 p.m.
Year-round. Tel. 651760.
Jordan Archaeological Museum. Has an
excellent collection of the antiquities of
Jordan. Jabal Al Qa' (Catholic Hill).
Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m.
(Fridays and official holidays 10:00 a.m.
4:00 p.m.). Closed Tuesdays.

SERVICE CLUBS

Lions Amman Club. Meetings every
first and third Wednesday at the Holiday
Inn, 1:30 p.m.
Lions Philadelphia Club. Meetings
every second and fourth Wednesday at
the Amman Hotel, 7:30 p.m.
Philadelphia Rotary Club. Meetings
every Wednesday at the Holiday Inn,
1:30 p.m.
Rotary Club. Meetings every Tuesday
at the Intercontinental Hotel, 2:00 p.m.
Royal Automobile Club, Jabal Amman,
Eighth Circle. Tel. 815261, 815410.

CHURCHES

St. Joseph Church (Roman Catholic)
Jabal Amman, Tel. 624500.
Church of the Annunciation (Roman
Catholic) Jabal Luvethah, 637440.
De la Sante Church (Roman Catholic)
Jabal Hussein, 661757.
Church of the Annunciation (Greek
Orthodox) Abadihi, 623541.
Anglican Church (Church of the Red-
eemer) Jabal Amman, 678066.
Armenian Catholic Church Ashrafieh,
771531.
Armenian Orthodox Church Ashrafieh,
775261.
St. Ephraim Church (Syrian Orthodox)
Ashrafieh, 771751.
Armenian International Church (Inter-
denominational): meets at Southern
Baptist School in Shamsiyya, 816534,
815734.
Evangelical Lutheran Church, Jabal
Amman, 5th Circle, (Rev. N. Smir),
Tel. 811293.
Rainbow Congregation (International,
Interdenominational) meets in the
Church of the Redeemer, Jabal
Amman, Tel. 665349.

PRAYER TIMES

05:37	Fajr
06:57	Dhuhr (Sunrise)
12:41	Dhuhr
16:22	Asr
19:45	Maghrib
21:24	Isha
22:30	Over a Cup of Tea
23:00	News Summary
23:05	Jazz Hour
23:57	News Highlights
24:00	Close Down

BBC WORLD SERVICE

639, 720, 1413 KHz

07:00 Newsweek 07:30 Country Style
07:45 Financial News 07:55 Reflections
08:00 World News 08:20 24 Hours
08:30 Rock Choice 08:30 Tomorrow
Child 08:45 The World Today 08:50
Newsweek 09:30 Brain of Britain 19:05
18:00 World News 18:20 24 Hours
News Summary 18:30 In the Mainline
18:45 Rock Choice 18:45 Meridian
Navy Programme 11:50 World News
11:50 British Press Review 11:15 Merise
England's Music 11:30 Mission to Tur-
key 12:00 World News 12:00 News
About Britain 12:15 The World Today
12:15 World Program. May 1980. Long

King, Queen to open cultural extravaganza at Jerash today

By Rana Sabbagh
Jordan Times Staff Reporter

JERASH—Drums will roll, lights will blaze and the entire ancient Greco-Roman city of Jerash will be alive again as thousands of spectators and over 2,000 performers from all over the world gather to inaugurate the Fourth Jerash Festival of Culture and Arts which opens today under the patronage of Their Majesties King Hussein and Queen Noor.

For sixteen days and nights, Jordanians and foreign visitors will have the chance to see 257 events including theatre, music and songs, folkloric dances, poetry recitals, exhibitions of handicrafts, antiquities, modern art and a children's book display.

Members of the festival's national higher committee and the executive committee will gather in front of the old Jerash guest house

to welcome Queen Noor, chairwoman of the festival's national higher committee, prior to the opening ceremony.

Queen Noor and Dr. Mazen Armouti, the director of the festival, and members of the national higher committee and executive committee, will later welcome King Hussein to the festival site.

The King will then light the festival flame, mounted atop a Roman column as the Jordan Armed Forces Band plays the composition "Jerash". The key to the city of Jerash will then be presented to King Hussein and Queen Noor and the procession of troupes around the forum will begin.

Local and foreign troupes will file past the gathered audience and later Their Majesties will tour the festival site and visit the various exhibitions of traditional crafts, embroidery, books, paintings, works of fine art and antiquities.

The King and Queen will also visit the four theatres at the site where some of the evening performances would have already started such as the pan-Arab play, A Thousand and One Tales from Souk Okaz, the U.S. Red Clay Ramblers, a puppet show from Egypt, the Izmir folkloric troupe from Turkey, the Egyptian spontaneous art folkloric troupe as well as the Jordanian Armed Forces classical orchestra, the Jordanian Children's Orchestra, Alia, the Royal Jordanian Airline folkloric troupe, the Yarmouk University Dabka, and the Jordanian Dabka and Samer songs.

Festival officials told the Jordan Times that Egyptian Minister of Culture Abdul Hamid Radwan, French Minister of Culture Jacques Lang and Omani Minister of Culture and National Heritage



Faisal Ibn Ali Ibn Faisal arrived in Amman Wednesday at the head of press delegations, representing their countries.

After the inauguration, King Hussein and Queen Noor will

meet some of the participants in the old Jerash guest house where they will be presented with gifts by the participants.

Attending the opening ceremony will be Prime Minister

Zaid Rifai, cabinet ministers, parliamentary deputies, military and police senior officials. It is expected that more than 4,000 people will attend the opening night by invitation from the national higher committee and the organisers.

More than 2,300 Jordanian and foreign participants, 88 local, regional and international cultural and artistic groups representing 21 world-nations will perform 257 shows and events.

The festival is expected to attract more than 150,000 visitors and audiences throughout its 16-day duration. Strict security measures, patrols and checks will be carried out by well-trained police and military staff to control the entrance and exits into and out of the festival and inside the site, itself.

Special parking lots have been allocated by the festival's organisers to accommodate up to 5,000 cars and three free buses are provided to carry the audience and visitors to the festival entrance and back to their cars.

Inside the festival site, special kiosks will provide food and beverages to the audience with prices controlled by the Ministry of Supply pricing list.

More than 60 journalists and camera teams from all over the world have arrived in Amman to cover events of the festival. These press representatives are from the U.S., France, Egypt, Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, and Lebanon. They were invited by the festival's administration, by the Royal Endowment of Culture and Education

and the Ministry of Information, Tourism, Antiquities and Culture.

Participants in the festival are from the U.S., Canada, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Kingdom, France, Belgium, Spain, Australia, North Yemen, Qatar, Algeria, Morocco, Algeria, Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Tunisia, Lebanon, Iraq, Syria, Palestine and Jordan.

According to press releases from the festival's media coordination committee, the idea for such a cultural event was proposed by Queen Noor during the graduation ceremony of Yarmouk University in 1980. The Queen's gained momentum and the first Jerash festival was held for three days in October 1981. The first festival was limited in scope as it was predominantly Jordanian and featured only two foreign performances from Spain and the United Kingdom. However, its success exceeded all expectations when some 80,000 people attended the festival.

Encouraged by such a large turnout and positive feedback, the Jerash Festival committee decided to enlarge the scope of the festival. Preparations began for an international event in 1982 and King Hussein approved the formation of a national higher committee chaired by Queen Noor to supervise the work of the executive committee and the sub-committees. The 1982 festival, however, was cancelled due to the Israeli invasion of Lebanon. Work was later resumed to hold the second festival which was held from August 12 - 20 in 1983.

The festival committee had to build an infrastructure which included the installation of cables and electric wiring, pipes, water facilities, theatre lighting, sound equipment and service facilities.

In the 1983 festival 14 countries participated in the event; Algeria, Egypt, North Yemen, Kuwait, Lebanon, the U.S., the United Kingdom, France, Austria, Italy, China and India in addition to local participation and the festival offered a large variety of activities catering for all tastes and age groups.

The third Jerash Festival of culture and arts took place for two weeks in August 1984 and the number of participating countries increased to 17. Countries who participated in last year's festival were; Morocco, Iraq, Egypt, Lebanon, Sudan, Syria, Tunisia, Saudi Arabia, France, West Germany, the U.S.S.R., Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Sierra Leone, the U.S., Colombia and Jordan.

In a press conference Tuesday, Dr. Armouti said that the Fourth Jerash Festival will be promoted on the regional level this year but that the fifth festival, to be held in 1986, will be promoted on and marketed international levels to promote and upgrade Jordan's local culture and heritage throughout nations of the world.

Informed sources also said that a similar festival could be held in the Nabatean city of Petra sometime in October 1986.

NEWS IN BRIEF

Committee reviews availability of drugs

AMMAN (Petra) — Means to ensure the availability of medicines and methods to correct shortages of some medicines were the topic of a meeting Wednesday between Minister of Health Zaid Hamzah and a technical committee entrusted with the control and registration of medicines and drugs. All parties concerned with medicines were asked to make drugs available and to give medicines according to prescriptions. The committee comprises representatives from the ministry, the Royal Medical Services, the Jordanian Medical Association, pharmacists and doctors from the private sector.

Khayyat receives American professor

AMMAN (Petra) — Minister of Awqaf and Islamic Affairs Abdul Aziz Al Khayyat Wednesday received Duke University Dean Albert Aldred to discuss preparations for a conference on the Palestine cause, scheduled to open in November in North Carolina. During the meeting, Prof. Aldred pointed out that the Zionist lobby will attempt to make the conference fail and he stressed the need to unite the Islamic and Christian points of view to counter the lobby. Dr. Khayyat briefed Prof. Aldred on Israeli practices in the occupied territories against Islamic and Christian religious sites.

Excavations begin at Tal Safout

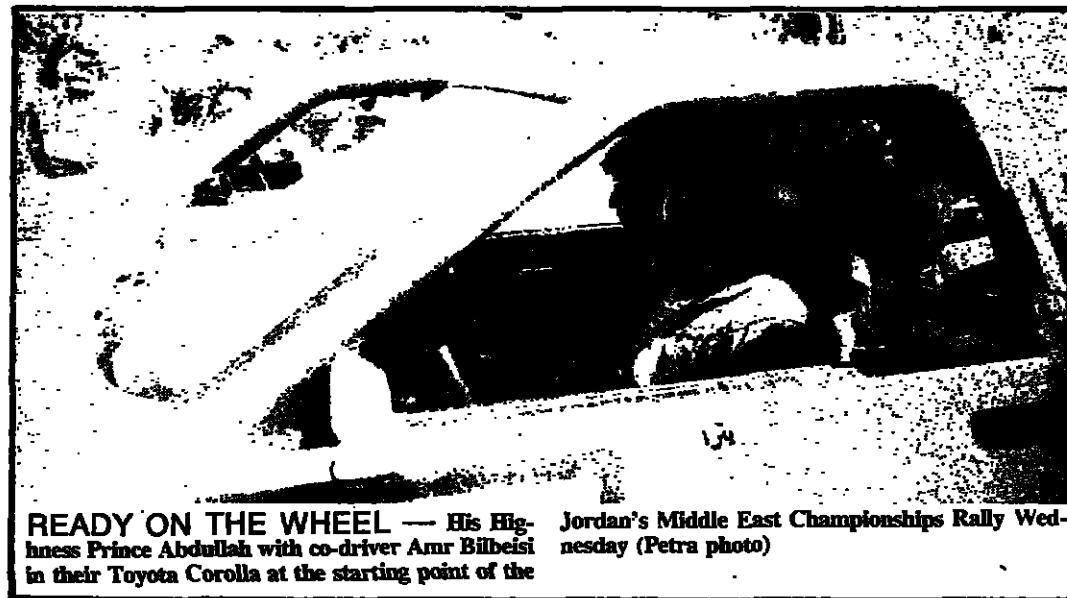
AMMAN (Petra) — The Department of Antiquities Wednesday started archaeological excavations at Tal Safout in Balqa Governorate in cooperation with an archaeological team from New Jersey university. The department has prepared a programme for the team to enable them carry out the work successfully. The Tal Safout site is a major archaeological site where cultural artifacts dating back to various ages have been discovered.

College exams to start Saturday

AMMAN (Petra) — A total of 20,017 students are expected to sit for the community colleges comprehensive examination which will start Saturday throughout the country. Director of exams at the Ministry of Education Ahmad Al Bashairah said that the examinees are registered with 43 community colleges, 20 of which are government colleges. Dr. Bashairah pointed out that the students are divided into numerous specialisations including educational subjects, engineering professions, commercial professions, paramedical sciences, social sciences and agriculture.

Irbid officials discuss traffic

IRBID (Petra) — Irbid Governor Mohammad Ali Al Amin Wednesday chaired a meeting of Irbid's sub-traffic committee to discuss the traffic situation in the governorate. The committee also reviewed requests submitted by Irbid citizens to implement new public transport routes and to open taxi offices.



READY ON THE WHEEL — His Highness Prince Abdullah with co-driver Amr Bilal in their Toyota Corolla at the starting point of the Jordan's Middle East Championships Rally Wednesday (Petra photo)

CRD director requests staff to accept documents

AMMAN (Petra) — Civil Registration Department (CRD) Director General Adnan Merza Wednesday requested CRD staff in the governorates and districts to accept Arabic translations of birth certificates which have been translated at health departments in the West Bank and Gaza Strip. The certificates, when they have been ratified by the Health Ministry in Amman, would replace the Hebrew version of the certificates, he said.

Mr. Merza also stressed that visiting permission or the "green cards", which are given to persons visiting the East Bank at bridge checkpoints, should be presented when residents of the West Bank apply for a family book. If these documents are not available, citizens can sign a written guarantee in which they state their address in the East Bank.

The family book is a document listing the names and descriptions of family members. It is mandatory for all heads of families to obtain a family book which is needed as a document when applying for a Jordanian passport.

Officials issue 9,000 passports to Jordanians living in Kuwait

AMMAN (J.T.) — A delegation from the Passport Department Wednesday returned from Kuwait after supervising the issue of 9,000 Jordanian passports to Jordanian expatriates living in Kuwait. The delegation also extended the validity of a number of working passports and introduced several additions to others where necessary.

The delegation comprised the bureau manager to the Passport Department, director general, Yassin Dhoubi, head of the files section at the department, Abdul Hafith Nweiran and Balqa Passport Department Deputy Director Abdul Mun'im Taher.

In an interview with the Jordan Times, Mr. Yassin Dhoubi pointed out that the two-month visit was meant to reduce the pressure regarding passport applications at the Jordanian embassy in Kuwait.

He stated that more than 500,000 Jordanian expatriates are living in Kuwait which made it impossible for embassy staff to cope with that large number of citizens. The delegation mission to Kuwait, however, managed to fulfill the Jordanians needs in issuing new passports, renewing and

amending working passports, he said.

Responding to a question on whether the delegation's visit to Kuwait is related to previous complaints by citizens about date of birth certificates, Mr. Dhoubi said that the issue of birth certificates has already been solved and it does not pertain to the Passport Department. He pointed out that a delegation from the Civil Registration Department (CRD) had earlier been in Kuwait to solve the problem.

Jordanians born abroad used to face difficulties in presenting their documents to the CRD because their birth certificates are not issued in Amman. The CRD, however, decided to accept birth certificates issued in the country where Jordanians had been born and exempted them from transferring the certificate into an Amman-signed document. Passports are now accepted as valid proof for dates of birth for people who were born before 1948. Citizens born before 1948, especially those from the West Bank usually do not have birth certificates.

Construction committee studies problems of contracting sector

Hawamdeh calls for reexamination of tender procedures

AMMAN (J.T.) Minister of Public Works Mahmoud Al Hawamdeh Wednesday presided over a committee meeting to discuss a study on the construction sector in Jordan in order to formulate a framework to support this important sector which has been in decline following the construction boom of the 1970s.

The committee was charged by Prime Minister Zaid Rifai to tackle the issue of construction in Jordan and to investigate the problems behind contractors' bankruptcy, delayed completion dates and claims by contractors.

A suggestion made during the meeting was to draw up an integral chart containing principle for organising and managing the process of construction projects. The proposed framework would cover all stages of projects including surveys and studies, designs and implementation and would follow the project through to the operating stage.

The proposed system would also comprise defined procedures for organising and controlling construction within fixed regulations which would be binding for all stages in implementing a project. These methods would also include assessments and estimations for the project cost before the preparation of any study.

During the session, Mr. Hawamdeh emphasised the importance of using local materials in implementing projects. He called on parties concerned with supervising quality control methods for prequalification of consultants and contractors to abide by unified directives. The minister also called for a new look at the existing classification of contractors.

He said that contractors should concentrate on their administration and financial affairs to raise their standards and he requested them to prepare and study draft tenders before submitting bids.

The minister urged to take the right decision at the right time in order to avoid "conflicts between contractors and the issuers of tenders."

Mr. Hawamdeh also suggested

defining the role of the banking sector regarding bonds and financial facilities until the project is handed over in accordance with the tender contract. Another suggestion was to define selected projects in which foreign contractors would be allowed to participate and to define regulations for joint-ventures between local and international companies. The meeting also emphasised the necessity of finalising new legislation regarding technical specifications and the national building code. He also called for investigating the possibility of setting up a specialised institution to supervise the implementation of large government projects.

The meeting was attended by Minister of Municipal and Rural Affairs and the Environment Marwan Al Hmoud and Minister of Industry, Trade and Supply Rajai Muasher.

It was earlier announced that the Ministry of Public Works has allocated JD 33 million for projects to be implemented during 1985. This amount is in addition to other allocations earmarked by other government departments for construction.

BRAINS & BEAUTY

olivetti

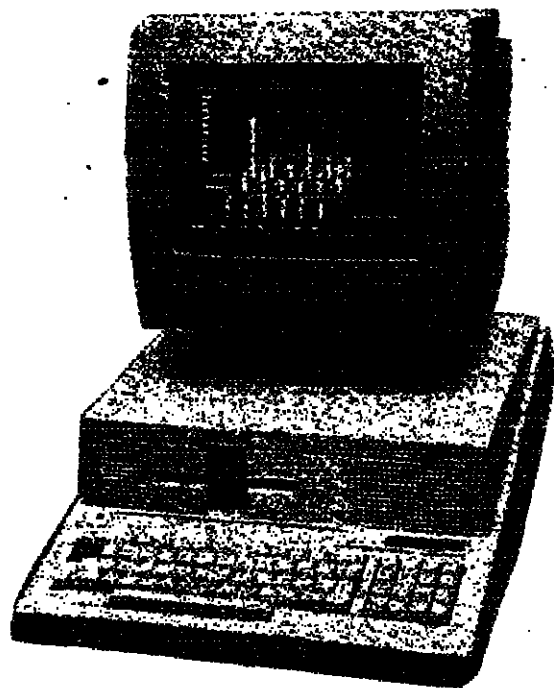
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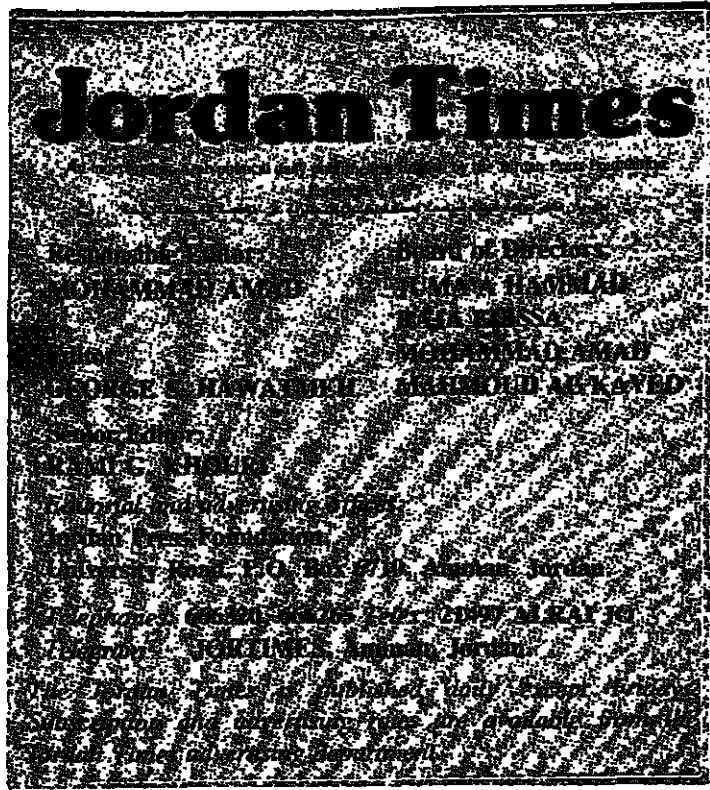
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Daily at 5:30 p.m. and 9:00 p.m.
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Tickets available at the entrance from JD 1 to JD 5.



Ugly face of occupation

BECAUSE military occupations are internationally unacceptable and illegal, they should never be labelled "humane" or "enlightened". Nevertheless, those who insist on describing the Israeli occupation of the West Bank as either "humane" or "enlightened" should probably start taking a second look. Here are two news items received from Israel and the West Bank yesterday for their consideration:

— An Israeli court has convicted 15 Jewish settlers of terrorist attacks or plots against Palestinians and Muslim religious targets. The 15 are part of a bigger group, better known as the "Jewish terrorist underground", whose aim and activities speak for themselves. From the attempted murder of the three West Bank mayors in 1980 to the murder of three Palestinian students and wounding of 33 others at the Islamic University of Hebron in 1983 to conspiring to blow up the Dome of the Rock in Jerusalem to placing explosives in five buses of a Palestinian-owned company in 1984, the Jewish terrorists have demonstrated their insatiable lust for Arab blood.

The fact that an Israeli court has convicted them of their crimes and is yet to pronounce sentences on them does not mean that the size of the group and Israeli public sympathy with them, not to mention pleas of clemency on their behalf by senior Israeli ministers and parliamentarians, are not important indicators of the "humane" face of the occupation. "The size of the group, their ideological fanaticism and the extent of popular and high-level political support they mustered throughout their trial, all confirm that in the final analysis Jewish settlement in the (occupied) territories threatens the fabric of Israeli society", wrote the Jerusalem Post yesterday. So much then for the justice of the occupation as we would have it displayed in the prosecution of these murderers and thugs.

— The Israeli military governor in the West Bank has taken measures to force Jerusalem-based Arabic newspapers to publish all statements and advertisements issued by him. What this order in effect means is that the Israeli occupation authorities can take full page advertisements and newspaper space, paid or otherwise, to tell Palestinians how beautiful and enlightened Israeli occupation of their land is. If the Arab editors object, well, their licence will be revoked. The date for licence expiry is this September. How humane and benevolent indeed the Israelis are in this age of enlightenment. But let us see what the world will do about this new oppressive measure which may be unparalleled in the history of mankind.

ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

Al Ra'i: Hopes rekindled

KING HUSSEIN's meetings in Taif with the Saudi monarch were in the framework of joint Jordanian-Saudi Arabian efforts to rally Arab countries and unify their ranks in the face of dangers threatening their future. The two leaders discussed the subject of the summit meeting which was called by Morocco to examine the Palestine issue and an end to the refugees' plight in Lebanon's camps as well as the Iran-Iraq war.

These are among the major issues for the Arab leaders, and, therefore, it is incumbent upon the leaders of the Arab states to meet and find solutions. If the present state of affairs in the Arab World persists in the absence of Arab consensus and Arab solidarity, then the future is very gloomy indeed. Perhaps the joint Jordanian-Saudi Arabian efforts will now succeed in rallying Arab countries and eventually convening the summit.

We do hope that the two leaders will be able to re-establish Arab solidarity which begins with a summit where problems can be discussed frankly and openly. An Arab summit is indeed essential in the light of the present circumstances and the current events in the Arab World.

Al Dustour: Libya should remember facts

LIBYAN LEADER: Jadhafi on Monday launched an attack on the Arab League and called on Arab countries to boycott it as he said it has become of no use at all. Jadhafi seems to have forgotten that it was his policies and those of his friends and allies that have caused weakness to the Arab League, and it was Libya's stands that contributed to a great extent to the shrinking of the Arab League's role.

It was Libya which formed a "strategic alliance" with Iran against Iraq and supplied the regime in Tehran with long-range missiles to hit the Iraqi capital. It was Libya which has been rejecting Arab League calls for meetings and summits to examine issues which the Arab League and the Arab countries face, specially with regard to Israel's aggression on the Arab Nation. It was Libya which has shirked commitment to Arab League's resolutions for helping confrontation states against Israel and enhancing the steadfastness of the Arab people under Israeli rule. Jadhafi instead sent his forces to fight the Palestinian refugees in Tripoli and has supported splinter groups within the Palestine Liberation Organisation. It was Libya's policies that have been causing damage to the Arab League and ruining Arab solidarity.

Sawt Al Shaab: Saudi role is vital

MOROCCO'S CALL for an Arab summit came in time in view of the serious events in the Arab region and the irresponsible actions by a number of Arab regimes. It is time for the Arabs to examine their stands and openly discuss the issues that their countries face. The summit is essential to speed up efforts for finding a solution to the Arab-Israeli conflict and ending the plight of the Palestinian people in the Arab World and under Israeli rule.

King Hussein's visit to Saudi Arabia Tuesday was designed to bolster Arab ranks and rally Arab countries for the summit. Jordan and Saudi Arabia's emphasis Tuesday on the need for holding the summit came to corroborate the King's endeavours in the face of the opposing regimes of Libya and Syria. It is clear that Jordan's role is aimed at rallying the Arabs and re-establishing their solidarity, while the Syrian and Libyan roles are directed towards creating divisions among Arab states.

Saudi Arabia, which supports Jordan's views, has a great weight in the Arab World and it is hoped that the Saudi monarch who backs the idea of a summit will eventually succeed in thwarting all attempts aimed at disrupting the unity of Arab ranks.

VIEW FROM AMERICA

A decisive moment in the Middle East

By Franz Schurmann

SAN FRANCISCO — Until recently when the TWA plane was hijacked, there was not much to report to Middle Eastern readers from the United States. Perhaps that was not bad.

The visits of Arab leaders to Washington did not get that much publicity in the American press. Nor the unfavourable Israeli reaction to these visits. The prime minister of Yugoslavia also came, and that visit got even less attention. Nor have the new rough spots in the U.S.-Soviet relationship received much attention, even though the American public is still worried about nuclear war. Nor has the big new Soviet offensive in Afghanistan created much news. And even Central American news which dominated the headlines only a short time ago has receded. Why?

The American media are not

difficult to understand. If the government makes a big noise, they also make a big noise. When the government is quiet, they look elsewhere for big noises. They found big noise in the football riots in Brussels, in the terrible cyclones that struck Bangladesh, in tornadoes (violent storms) that caused many deaths in the U.S., and in some sensational trials and spy cases. The people read such news and the media are happy because in the end it is the people through buying advertised products that support the privately-owned media in the U.S.

But why is our American government sometimes loud about issues and other times very quiet? That turns out to be a difficult question to answer. It is a little like the question why children sometimes yell at the top of their voices and at other times are very quiet. Often when they are loud, their

loudness means nothing. And often when they are silent, they feel deep pain or grief or frustration. Or they sense how serious a situation is and simply withdraw into themselves.

Those of us who watch American foreign policy know that a decisive period has come in the Middle East, as King Hussein has said so often. The coming together of Jordan and the PLO on the key issues has been of great historical significance. But that rapprochement in itself would not have been so significant except for the larger context: the failure of Israel's plans in Lebanon, the growing sense that no matter what Israel does it cannot swallow the West Bank, the turmoil in Lebanon coupled with Syria's pre-eminence in that country, the strong resistance of Iraq to Iranian attack, and perhaps most important of all, the

slow but sure gain in strength of the Arab peoples.

The Jordanian-PLO rapprochement was built not on the shambles of weakness but on strengths that are only apparent if one sees this larger context and not just the tragedies of Lebanon or the technological prowess of the Israelis.

The U.S. has made some tiny, tentative public steps toward the Jordanian-PLO position. What the Reagan people have said to the Arab side in private diplomatic communication, we do not know. But we can be sure that there is no wish whatsoever in the Reagan White House for any publicity of any sort to emerge on what is going on in Middle East foreign policy. The raging controversy over the president's visit to a German cemetery was bad enough.

There is no desire for some clumsy mistake on the Middle East which could arouse a similar controversy.

From my occasional readings of Israeli publications, especially the journal "New Outlook", I get the clear sense that there are many people, influential and ordinary, in Israel who realise that sooner or later they will have to share the Holy Land with the Palestinians. They may call their part Eretz Israel and the Palestinians will call theirs Ard Filistin. But there cannot be any alternative to equal and equitable sharing.

There also is spreading realisation among many American Jews that some kind of political sharing in the Holy Land is the only solution. There can never be a "greater Israel," as Sharon dreamed of. Though many people in the Middle East believe the U.S. government acts

as a pawn of Zionist interests, within the foreign policy establishment there long has been a view that Middle East stability requires a solution of the Palestinian problem satisfactory to the Palestinians themselves. And that cannot be done by assuming the problem will simply fade away.

So now the media are low-key. The diplomats are manoeuvring. At some point the U.S. will officially and publicly sit down and talk with a Jordanian-Palestinian delegation. Photographs will appear of smiling and glum faces. But it will not matter. The decisive step will have been taken, and even if every roadblock and intrigue imaginable is thrown into the process, it will go on until a Palestinian political entity is created in a part of Palestine.

Reagan seeks united global stand against terrorism



Ronald Reagan

WASHINGTON (USIA) — President Reagan says the community of civilised nations must "act against the criminal menace of terrorism with the full weight of the law — both domestic and international."

"We will act to indict, apprehend and prosecute those who commit the kinds of atrocities the world has witnessed in recent weeks," Mr. Reagan told the American Bar Association convention in Washington Monday.

He said that Vice-President George Bush, who during a recent visit to Europe held "intense consultations with our allies on practical steps to combat terrorism," will head a government-wide task force to review and recommend improvements in the efforts to halt terrorism.

Reviewing in a series of terrorist attacks that have occurred recently, the president said that Iran and Libya are "deeply involved" in terrorism and North Korea, Cuba and Nicaragua are "actively supporting a campaign of international terrorism against the United States, her allies and moderate Third World states."

Mr. Reagan also said that the Soviet Union's "close relationship with almost all of the terrorist states I have mentioned ... must be recognised."

Following is the text of the president's remarks, as delivered: I am delighted to be able to speak today not just to the largest voluntary professional association in the world but one whose exclusive concern is the starting point for any free society, a concern that is at the heart of civilised life: the law — our courts and legal system — justice itself.

Now I want to be very candid with you this morning and tell you I had been planning to come here today to speak on a number of legal issues: the problems of our courts, our administration's enforcement of anti-trust and civil rights laws, as well as our on-going attack on the drug trade and organised crime in general.

But I am afraid this discussion will now have to wait for another occasion. For it has been overtaken by events of an international nature — events that I feel compelled as president to comment on today. And yet I think these matters will be of interest to you not only because you are Americans but because, as lawyers, you are also concerned with the rule of law and the danger posed to it by criminals of both a domestic and international variety.

The reason we haven't had time to discuss the issues I had originally hoped to address this morning has to do with what our hostages — and what all of America — have been through during recent weeks.

Yet my purpose today goes even beyond our concern over the recent outrages in Beirut, El Salvador — or the Air India tragedy, the Narita bombing, or the Jordanian Airlines hijacking. We must look beyond these events because I feel it is vital not to allow them, as terrible as they are, to obscure an even larger and darker terrorist menace.

There is a temptation to see the terrorist act as simply the erratic work of a small group of fanatics. We make this mistake at great peril; for the attacks on America, her citizens, her allies, and other democratic nations in recent years do form a pattern of terrorism that has strategic implications and political goals. And only by moving our focus from the tactical to the strategic perspective, only by identifying the pattern of terror and those behind it, can we hope to put into force a strategy to deal with it.

So, let us go to the facts. Here is what we know. In recent years, there has been a steady and escalating pattern of terrorist acts against the United States, our allies, and Third World nations fr-

endly toward our interests. The number of terrorist acts rose from about 500 in 1983 to over 600 in 1984; there were 305 bombings alone last year — that works out to an average of almost one a day. And some of the most vicious attacks were directed at Americans or U.S. property and installations; and this pattern has continued throughout 1985, and in most cases, innocent civilians are the victims of the violence. At the current rate, as many as 1,000 acts of terrorism will occur in 1985 — that is what we face unless civilised nations act together to end this assault on humanity.

In recent years, the Mideast has been one principal point of focus for these attacks, attacks directed at the United States, Israel, France, Jordan, and the United Kingdom. Beginning in the summer of 1984 and culminating in January and February of this year, there was also a series of apparently coordinated attacks and assassinations by left-wing terrorist groups in Belgium, West Germany, and France — attacks directed against American and NATO installations or military and industrial officials of those nations.

Now what do we know about the sources of those attacks and the whole pattern of terrorist assaults in recent years? In 1983 alone, the Central Intelligence Agency either confirmed or found strong evidence of Iranian involvement in 57 terrorist attacks. While most of these attacks occurred in Lebanon, an increase in activity by terrorists sympathetic to Iran was seen throughout Europe: Spain and France have seen such incidents, and in Italy, seven pro-Iranian Lebanese students were arrested for plotting an attack on the U.S. embassy, and this violence continues.

It will not surprise any of you to know that, in addition to Iran, we have identified another nation, Libya, as deeply involved in terrorism. We have evidence which links Libyan agents or surrogates to at least 25 incidents last year. Colonel Qadhafi's outrageous actions, as infamous as those of the Ayatollah Khomeini. The gunning down last year — from inside the Libyan embassy — of a British policewoman is only one of many examples. Since September 1984, a Libyan-backed plot to bomb our embassy in Cairo was aborted by Egyptian government. It was this pattern of state-approved assassination and terrorism by Libya that led the United States, a few years ago, to expel Libyan diplomats and has forced other nations to take similar steps since then. But let us, in acknowledging his commitment to terrorism, at least give Colonel Qadhafi his due. The man is candid; he said recently that Libya was — and I quote — "capable of exporting terrorism to the heart of America." We are also capable of physical liquidation and destruction and arson inside America.

And, by the way, it is important to note here that the recognition of this deep and on-going involvement of Iran and Libya in international terrorism is hardly confined to our own government. Most police forces in Europe now take this involvement for granted; and this is not even to mention the warnings issued by world leaders. For example, the Jordanian leadership has publicly noted that Libyan actions caused the destruction of the Jordanian embassy in Tripoli.

Now three other governments, along with Iran and Libya, are actively supporting a campaign of international terrorism against the United States, her allies, and moderate Third World states.

First, North Korea. The extent and crudity of North Korean violence against the United States, our ally, South Korea, are a

strong international alliances with Cuba and Libya — including the receipt of enormous amounts of arms and ammunition — the Sandinistas are also receiving extensive assistance from North Korea. Now are they reluctant to acknowledge their debt to the government of North Korea dictator Kim Il-Sung. Both Daniel and Humberto Ortega have recently paid official state visits to North Korea to seek additional assistance and more formal relations. So we see the Nicaraguans tied to Cuba, Libya and North Korea. And that leaves only Iran. What about Iran? Well, yes, only recently, the prime minister of Iran visited Nicaragua bearing expressions of solidarity from the Ayatollah for the Sandinista Communists.

Now I spoke a moment ago about the strategic goals that are motivating these terrorist states. In a minute, I will add some comments of my own but for the moment why don't we let the leaders of these outlaw governments speak for themselves about their objectives?

During his state visit to North Korea, Nicaragua's Sandinista leader Daniel Ortega heard Kim Il-Sung say this about the mutual objectives of North Korea and Nicaragua: "If the peoples of the revolutionary countries of the world put pressure on and deal blows at U.S. imperialism in all places where it stretches its talons of aggression, they will make it powerless and impossible to behave as dominator any longer." And Colonel Qadhafi, who has a formal alliance with North Korea, echoed Kim Il-Sung's words when he laid out the agenda for the terrorist network: "We must force America to fight on 100 fronts all over the earth. We must force it to fight in Lebanon, to fight in Chad, to fight in Sudan, and to fight in El Salvador."

So there we have it, Iran, Libya, North Korea, Cuba, Nicaragua — continents away, tens of thousands of miles apart — but the same goals and objectives. I submit to you that the growth in terrorism in recent years results from the increasing involvement of these states in terrorism in every region of the world. This is terrorism that is part of a pattern — the work of a confederation of terrorist states. Most of the terrorists who are kidnapping and murdering American citizens and attacking American installations are being trained, financed, and directly or indirectly controlled by a core group of radical and totalitarian governments, a new, international version of Murder, Inc. — and all of these states are united by one simple, criminal phenomenon — their fanatical hatred of the United States, our people, our way of life, our international stature.

And the strategic purpose behind the terrorism sponsored by these outlaw states is clear: to disrupt the United States, to disrupt or alter our foreign policy, to sow discord between ourselves and our allies, to frighten friends and Third World nations working with us for peaceful settlements of regional conflicts and, finally, to remove American influence from those areas of the world where we are working to bring stable and democratic government. In short, to cause us to retreat, to become "Fortress America." Yes, their real goal is to expel America from the world.

That is the reason these terrorist nations are arming, training, and supporting attacks against this nation. And that is why we can be clear on one point: these terrorist states are now engaged in acts of war against the government and people of the United States. And under international law, any state which is the victim of acts of war has the right to defend itself.

Now, for the benefit of these outlaw governments who are spo-

nsoring international terrorism against our nation, I am prepared to offer a brief lesson in American history. A number of times in America's past, foreign tyrants, warlords, and totalitarian dictators have misinterpreted the well-known likelihood, patience, and generosity of the American people as signs of weakness or even decadence. It's true we are an easy-going people; slow to wrath, hesitant to see danger looming over every horizon. But it is also true that when the emotions of the American people are aroused, when their patriotism and their anger are triggered, there are not limits to their national valor nor their consuming passion to protect this nation's cherished tradition of freedom. Teddy Roosevelt once put it this way: "The American people are slow to wrath, but when their wrath is once kindled it burns like a consuming flame." And it was another leader, this time a foreign adversary, Admiral Yamamoto, who warned his own nation after its attack on Pearl Harbor that he feared "we have only awakened a sleeping giant and his reaction will be terrible."

Yes, we Americans have our disagreements; sometimes noisy ones and almost always in public — that is in the nature of our open society. But no foreign power should mistake disagreement for disunity. Those who are tempted to do so should reflect on our national character and our history, a history littered with the wreckage of underestimating the vigour and will of the American people. So, let me today speak for a united people. Let me say simply: We are Americans. We love this country. We love what she stands for and we will always defend her. We live for freedom — our own, our children's — and we will always stand ready to sacrifice for that freedom.

So the American people are not — I repeat, not — going to tolerate intimidation, terror, and outright acts of war against this nation and its people. And we are especially not going to tolerate these attacks from outlaw states run by the strangest collection of misfits, looney tunes, and squalid criminals since the advent of The Third Reich.

Now I have taken your time today to outline the nature of this network of terrorist states so that we might, as a nation, know who it is we are up against and identify the long-term goals motivating this confederation of criminal governments.

Do not for a moment, however, think that this discussion has been all-inclusive. First of all — though their strength does not match that of the groups supported by the terrorist network I have already mentioned — there are some terrorist organisations that are indigenous to certain localities or countries which are not necessarily tied to this international network. And second, the countries I have mentioned today are not necessarily the only ones that support terrorism against the United States and its allies. Those which I have described are simply the ones that can be most directly implicated.

Now, the question of the Soviet Union's close relationship with almost all of the terrorist states I have mentioned and the implications of these Soviet ties on bilateral relations with the United States and other democratic nations must be recognised. So too, Secretary of State Shultz in his speech of June 24th of last year openly raised the question of Soviet support for terrorist organisations, as did Secretary Haig before him.

With regard to the Soviet Union, there is one matter that I cannot let go unaddressed today. During the recent hostage crisis in Beirut 39 Americans were brutally kidnapped; an American sai-

lor viciously beaten; another American sailor stomped and shot to death; the families and loved ones of these hostages (were) undergoing indescribable suffering; and a sense of distress, anger, and outrage (was) spreading through our nation like a prairie fire. (and) the Soviet government made some official comments through its government-controlled press. The Soviet government suggested that the United States was not sincerely concerned about this crisis but that we were instead in the grip of — and I use the Soviets' word here — "hysteria." The Soviet Union also charged the United States was only looking for a — again, I use their word — "pretext" for a military — again, I use their word — "invasion."

Now, ladies and gentlemen of the American Bar, there is a non-Soviet word for that kind of talk. It's an extremely useful, time-tested, original American word, one with deep roots in our rich agricultural and farming tradition. Now much needs to be done by all of us in the community of civilised nations. We must act against the criminal menace of terrorism with the full weight of the law — both domestic and international. We will act to indict, apprehend, and prosecute those who commit the kinds of atrocities the world has witnessed in recent weeks.

We can act together as free peoples who wish not to see our citizens kidnapped, or shot, or blown out of the skies — just as we acted together to rid the seas of piracy at the turn of the last century. And incidentally, those of you who are legal scholars will note the law's description of pirates as — "hostis humanis" — "the enemies of all mankind." There can be no place on Earth left where it is safe for these monsters to rest, or train, or practice their cruel and deadly skills. We must act together, or unilaterally if necessary, to ensure that terrorists have no sanctuary — anywhere.

Vice President Bush returned from Europe last week after intense consultations with our allies on practical steps to combat terrorism. He'll be heading up a government-wide task force to review and recommend improvements in our efforts to halt terrorism.

For those countries which sponsor such acts or fail to take action against terrorist criminals, the civilised world needs to ensure that their nonfeasance and malfeasance are answered with actions that demonstrate our unified resolve that this kind of activity must cease. For example, I have informed our allies and others that the Beirut International Airport, through which have passed 13 per cent of the world's hijackings since 1970, must be made safe. Until that time the airport should be closed.

Finally, I want you to accept a challenge — to become part of the solution to the problem of terrorism. You have a fundamental concern for the law, and it is upon the law that terrorists trample. You need to address this problem in conferences and conventions that will lead us to a better domestic and international legal framework for dealing with terrorism. You must help this government and others to deal legally with lawlessness. Where legislation must be crafted to allow appropriate authorities to act — you should help to craft or change it. In the past, lawyers have helped when civilisation was threatened by lawbreakers. Now is the time to do so again.

What I have placed before you this morning is not pleasant, nor will the solution be easy. The answer to the threat of international terrorism is difficult — but it can be found. It is to be found in a clear understanding of the pro-

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Continued on page 5)

Palestinian cooperatives — a strong political force

By David Lewis

THE ZIONISTS' use of collectives and cooperatives — the kibbutzim and moshavim — as a unifying movement to gain political control and economic power of the land of Palestine is well known. But for the past 60 years a Palestinian cooperative movement has been struggling to create new opportunities for economic growth and development for Palestinians. Today the West Bank cooperatives — working in agriculture, housing and services — are becoming a potentially important political and economic force in the struggle against Israeli occupation and its attempt to undermine the indigenous economy of the region.

The Israeli authorities are now recognising the cooperative movement's importance to Palestinian nationalism and consequently seek to confine its growth, mindful of the way in which they themselves used the cooperative as their chief tool with which to forge their state.

The first cooperatives formed by Palestinian Arabs were set up during the 1920s under the British mandate and included a citrus cooperative in Jaffa and a tobacco cooperative in Acre. However, the vast majority of cooperatives registered were set up by Jewish immigrants. The 1948 war and the establishment of the state of Israel halted further development of the Palestinian cooperatives.

The West Bank became part of Jordan in 1950, and the Jordanian Cooperative Law which appeared two years later was the first of several which helped to rekindle the movement and link it to development on the East Bank of the River Jordan. By the end of 1966

there were 238 cooperatives on the West Bank; 72 per cent of which were agricultural. The remainder were artisan, handicraft, electrification or urban credit cooperatives. The Jordanian Cooperative Union and Cooperative Training Institute, based in Amman, provided a valuable support system.

After the Israeli occupation of the West Bank following the 1967 war, the cooperatives were isolated from their supporting institutions. Theoretically, the West Bank cooperatives were permitted to continue functioning but only the larger ones managed to do so; the small agricultural and credit cooperatives ceased to operate.

Under Israeli occupation the West Bank became cut off from its agricultural and industrial markets in the rest of the Arab World, while its domestic market was opened up by force to mass-produced and highly subsidised Israeli goods. There was also a large drop in public and private investment, and a mass emigration of professional and technical workers.

During the 1970's the Palestinians came to realise that by rebuilding and revitalising the cooperatives they could resist Israel's attempts to colonise the land and run down the economy of the West Bank. Islam stresses the principle of equality and offers a practical way of life in which cooperation is a vital part. So with cooperation firmly rooted in traditional village society it was natural that people would turn to the cooperative as the only suitable weapon for steering the West Bank out of economic stagnation.

During the 1970's the Jordanian

Cooperation Organisation (JCO) started to give financial support to the struggling West Bank cooperatives. But although the Jordanians have attempted to aid West Bank development, their efforts can only be by remote control: they have no real authority in the West Bank.

In 1978 a Jordanian-PLO Joint Committee was established in order to try and solve this problem by channelling economic investment into the West Bank. The ideology of the cooperative was formally adopted as the key to progress in development and a vital political weapon. Between 1979 and 1982 many of the dormant cooperatives were revived and new ones formed all over the West Bank. However, the committee has had many problems fulfilling its plans, with some Arab countries failing to pay their contributions and the movement of funds into the West Bank severely restricted by the Israeli military authorities.

The sudden promise of joint committee money had some negative consequences on the Palestinian cooperative movement. In some cases people came together simply to secure funds rather than out of a spirit of cooperation. Many of the cooperatives now functioning in the West Bank are therefore joint organisations formed for economic reasons rather than as egalitarian ventures.

The absence of any development institutions in the West Bank has meant that several foreign agencies have stepped in to aid the cooperatives, although their influence has been severely circumscribed by the military authorities. During the 1970's Palestinian cooperatives were as-

isted first by the Lutheran World Federation and the Mennonite Central Committee. In 1977 American Near East Refugee Aid (ANERA) started to make grants to the cooperatives. However, foreign development aid is subject to military approval, and this has tended to be withheld from many proposed schemes for cooperative development. According to ANERA figures, there are 150 cooperatives on the West Bank awaiting registration. Without written permission from the military governor, an aid organisation cannot allocate its funds, and each project has to be individually approved. For some projects permission takes years to come through, and for many it never appears.

There are now 220 active cooperatives on the West Bank operating in three main spheres — agriculture, housing and services, including electrification and transport. Total membership of the West Bank cooperatives is about 26,000, and it is estimated that they provide services for about 20 per cent of the area's population. The limited resources of the West Bank Palestinians are thus slowly being combined to permit the collective acquisition of modern equipment and efficient organisation to increase the potential for development.

The cooperatives also help to foster and reinforce the Palestinians' own abilities to control their economic and political destiny in the face of Israel's attempts to acquire the land of the West Bank without the people who live on it. At a women's cooperative in Sureif, near Hebron, set up by MCC, women from the village are starting to learn how to take charge of their own lives and use traditional needlework and embroidery skills to make a living. Gradually the MCC is pulling out and it is hoped that the women will soon be able to manage it on their own.

The Tarqumiya agricultural cooperative to the West of Hebron has been another success and has operated an olive press since 1951. In recent years the cooperative has started its own olive nursery in order to obtain seedlings at lower prices. This was achieved with the assistance of ANERA and now plants 80,000 olive seedlings each year. The cooperative has 1,300 members who pay JD 25 to join and they can then buy seedlings at half the market price. They can also benefit from the collectively owned bulldozer and tractor for land reclamation, and from a seasonal agricultural loan fund.

But the West Bank cooperatives are sadly lacking in the infrastructural means with which to coordinate their activities and assess the opportunities and potential for cooperative development in the region. There are no cooperative training centres, and no umbrella organisation through which experience and resources can be pooled nationally. This has meant that the marketing cooperatives, for example, have generally not been a success because they have not had the means to analyse changes and fluctuations in the market and most

produce has ended up being sent more or less indiscriminately across the bridge to Jordan.

Having no government of their own, the Palestinians cannot structure their own path for development. The cooperatives are still tied to the JCO in Amman on the one hand, while they are subject to permission from the Israeli military authorities on the other. The foreign organisations now supporting the Palestinian cooperatives are doing so because they have come to recognise their potential for development in the region. This is also perceived by the Israelis, who restrict or block the agencies' plans for assistance at almost every stage.

Israel's overall strategy for the development of the West Bank is clear: the land is required for Jewish settlement, and that means separating the Palestinians from the land on which they live and work. Increasingly the West Bank is becoming a large pool of reserve labour commuting daily to work in underpaid and temporary wage employment. Despite continued requests, permission has been refused by the military authorities for any of the West Bank universities to begin courses for agricultural training. The cooperatives, while perhaps not radical in the Western sense, serve to strengthen the Palestinians' control over their own productive activities and their own economic and political future — Middle East International, London.

Randa Habib

Crazy driving, hair-raising moments

HAVE YOU noticed how scary it is to drive around here, especially now that we are hosting a large number of visitors for the summer?

I was reached by many readers who asked me to talk about the problem of the security of the road. I have tackled several times this matter in this corner but I feel there is always more to say about it.

First of all one should have nerves of steel to tolerate all the mistakes of some drivers and a great will to refrain from going for their throat when they put the blame on you. Some people are just not logical. They make a sudden U-turn in the middle of the street without giving any sign of their intentions and then start cursing you when you nearly hit them.

Others just do not realise how dangerous it can be to overtake on the right and start laughing when they notice that you turn pale with fear.

I was told that a driver was caught on the road from Agaba to Amman. He was sitting in his car with both legs folded under him "like an Indian fakir" and how do you think his automatic car was moving? He had a piece of brick on the accelerator that allowed him to drive while relaxing. I was told, but apparently he had fitted an automatic speed "cruiser".

The question one is tempted to ask, if the story about the brick is true, is what would have occurred if he had to stop?

I think what we need around here, especially in summer, is strong campaigns to try to teach the drivers of the danger they are facing and causing to the others.

We had too many deaths on the road. Particularly disturbing are those deaths in the heart of Amman where in most areas speed is limited to 40 or 60 kph.

The police should be more severe with crazy drivers. A driving mistake should not be allowed to be repeated.

'Original Sphinx did have a beard'

From USA

in an earthquake, it could give way altogether.

TO THE Western tourist, the thought of the Sphinx with a beard seems like a feeble joke. But the original Sphinx, in fact, did have a beard, says L. Erik Colanius in London in the Wall Street Journal. And it is no laughing matter.

Today, Mr. Colanius says, that fragment — a lump of limestone — now lies in the back room of the British Museum of Art in London.

Egypt wants the fragment back for the best of all possible reasons: to save the Sphinx. For over 4,000 years the blowing sands of Giza have eroded away at the Sphinx's neck, until, warn archaeologists,

The Egyptians have a plan for saving it, which is where the recovery of the beard comes in. Their idea is to reconstruct the plaited limestone which once extended from the Sphinx's chin to curl several yards at its chest, and then run steel reinforcements behind it to support the head.

However sympathetic the British may seem, they are concerned at the precedent of giving back a museum artifact with no strings attached. They want to extend it on a 99 year loan, they explain, with the option to renew the agreement at the end of that time.



The Sphinx

Indian tribal youngsters use smoke to signal love

By Thamanjam Tarunkumar

IMPHAL, India — For India's nomadic Hmars what goes on between man and woman simply would not be the same without a cigarette.

Love among the Hmars — a tribe of 150,000 spread across the northeastern states of Assam, Manipur and Mizoram — are not interested in foreign-made filter cigarettes advertised in glossy magazines.

But the *dumzuol*, a home-rolled weed held together with a special wad of thread, plays a key role in courtship.

A green or blue thread symbolises reciprocated affection. Red stands for rejection. Between the two lies neutral white — a cautious "let's wait and see".

The cigarette that excites a Hmar man more than any other is wound with a black hair taken from a girl's own head, a declaration of her undying love and unequivocal acceptance of the suit-

or's approach.

No one seems to know how it began, but the range of colours displayed on cigarettes lies at the heart of an old code of courtship.

Inteng Hai regulates contact between unmarried men and women and sets out when and how flirtation, love or "no thank you" are expressed.

Courtship begins at sundown each day when groups of ardent young men, carrying pouches stuffed with tobacco, call on young

women in their thatched homes. The girls' parents keep a discreet distance.

Banter and giggles mark the opening round as the youths hand over their tobacco and take over household chores while the girls settle down around the fireplace and start rolling the cigarettes.

The girls decide on the appropriate response to their visitors. For some it is love at the first sight, and a green or blue thread is wound around the cigarette and given to the lucky fellow.

Reagan seeks united global stand

(Continued from page 4)

blem and the expression of our national will to do something about it. It has always been so with any important cause; it is why our Declaration of Independence was more important to our Revolution than any one military manoeuvre or single battle. And that is why we do not today engage in policy discussions or focus on strategic options but simply state the facts about the nature of international terrorism and affirm America's will to resist it.

But there is another point that needs to be made here — the point I made at the start of this discussion. That in taking a strategic not just a tactical view of terrorism, we must understand that the greatest hope the terrorists and their supporters harbour — the very reason for the cruelty and viciousness of their tactics — is to disorient the American people, to cause disunity, to disrupt or alter our foreign policy, to keep us from the steady pursuit of our strategic

interests, to distract us from our very real hope that someday the nightmare of totalitarian rule will end and self-government and personal freedom will become the birthright of every people on Earth.

And here, my fellow Americans, is where we find the real motive behind the rabid and increasing anti-Americanism of the international terrorist network. I have been saying for some years now that the cause of totalitarian ideology is on the wane; that all across the world there is an uprising of mind and will, a tidal wave of longing for freedom and self-rule.

Well, no one senses this better than those who now stand atop totalitarian states, especially those nations on the outer periphery of the totalitarian world like Iran, Libya, North Korea, Cuba, and Nicaragua. Their rulers are frightened; they know that freedom is on the march and when it triumphs their time in power is over.

You see, it is true that totalitarian governments are very powerful and, over the short term,

may be better organised than the democracies. But it is also true — and not one knows this better than totalitarian rulers themselves — that these regimes are weak in a way that no democracy can ever be weak; for the fragility of totalitarian government is the fragility of any regime whose hold on its people is limited to the instruments of police-state repression.

That is why the stakes are so high; and why we must persevere. Freedom itself is the issue — our own and the entire world's. Yes, America is still a symbol — to a few a symbol that is feared and hated. But to more — many millions more — a symbol that is loved, a country that remains a shining city on a hill.

Teddy Roosevelt — and he is a good president to quote in these circumstances — put it so well: "We, here in America, hold in our hands the hope of the world, the fate of the coming years; and shame and disgrace will be ours if in our eyes the light of high resolve is dimmed, if we trail in the dust

the golden hopes of men."

And that light of high resolve, those golden hopes are now ours to preserve and protect and, with God's help, to pass on to generations to come.

I can't close without telling you one little incident here. When I say, "We are a symbol of hope," I have, on my desk at home, a letter signed by 10 women in the Soviet Union. They are all in a prison camp in that Union — a labour camp. The letter is no more than two and one-half inches wide, and just an inch high, and yet, by hand, they wrote a complete letter, signed their 10 names to it, smuggled that and another document just a little bigger — about a three-inch square of paper — that is the chart of the hunger strikes they have endured. And they smuggled it out to be sent to me because they wanted to tell me and all of you that the United States, where they are, in that prison, still remains their hope that keeps them going — their hope for the world.

So thank you very much, God bless you all.

SWATEK AND CERNY CO. - JORDAN BRANCH							
BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31ST DECEMBER 1984							
ASSETS	JD	Fls	JD	Fls	LIABILITIES	JD	Fls
FIXED ASSETS					HEAD OFFICE FUNDS		
Machinery	15183	800			Registered Capital	10000	000
Less Depreciation	631	810	14531	790	In Jordan		
					Head office account - Austria	53897	350
Containers	2387	800			Less Profit and Loss account (Note 4)	54897	350
Less Depreciation	119	880	2277	720		37908	840
Vehicles	12194	040					500000
Less Depreciation	1145	650	11048	380			510
Furniture, fixtures and office appliances	6773	050			CURRENT LIABILITIES		
Less Accumulated depreciation	584	440	6178	610	Advances	16790	220
					Creditors	9451	988
CURRENT ASSETS					Accrued salaries	840	040
Cash in hand	1184	350					61832
Cash at Banks (Note 3)	2331	730					255
Debtors	226210	630			COMMERCIAL MANAGER		
Retention money	23389	870			AUDITOR'S REPORT		
Prepaid rent	4659	000	324475	590	We have examined the Balance Sheet of SWATEK AND CERNY - Jordan Branch (Foreign Limited Co.) as at 31st December 1984, and the related Statements of Accounts for the period then ended and have obtained the information and explanations which we required for the purposes of our audit. Our examination was made in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards, and accordingly included such tests of the accounting records and such other auditing procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances. In our opinion, and according to the information and explanations given to us, and to the accounting records of the Company, the attached Balance Sheet presents fairly the financial position of SWATEK AND CERNY - Jordan Branch as at 31st December 1984.		
JORDAN UNIVERSITY HOSPITAL EXTENSION PROJECT (Under Execution)							
Direct cost expenses carried forward (Statement attached)	832820	800					
Less income to date	334352	430	298468	370			
TV PRODUCTION CENTRE PROJECT (Under Execution)							
Direct cost expenses carried forward (Statement attached)	382457	430					
Less income to date	449715	140	66257	700			
			870722	780			

The attached notes to the financial statements form an integral part of these statements

Amman, 7th May, 1985.

BAWAB & CO.
Accountants & Auditors
Amman

TAKE OFF ON TIME

The steel and quartz Wing. Its success is your success. Demonstrating a certain style. The slimmest watch displaying day and date. Water resistant. Elegant, and affordable. Wing watches take off from Citizen showrooms.

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SERVICE CENTERS ALL OVER INDIA AND PAKISTAN

Slaney wins 800m at Cork City meet

CORK, Ireland (R) — Top American runner Mary Decker Slaney opened a two-month European tour with a win over 800 metres at the Cork City international meeting Tuesday night.

Slaney came within eight hundredths of a second of equalling her own U.S. record when she clocked one minute 57.68 seconds. Slaney, who was dogged by injuries last season, was pushed hard all the way by Britain's Kirsty McDermott, who set a Commonwealth best of 1:57.42 in Belfast last month. McDermott finished a metre behind Slaney in 1:57.88.

The American's tour will include her first race against South African-born Briton Zola Budd since their controversial collision in the 3,000 metres final at the Los Angeles Olympics.

Sydney Maree of the United States won the men's mile but finished well outside Briton Sebastian Coe's world record time of 3:47.33.

Maree, who had said he would have a go at the record if conditions were right, proved str-

Coe withdraws from AAA Championships

LONDON (R) — Olympic champion Sebastian Coe has withdrawn from the English Amateur Athletic Association (AAA) Championships this weekend.

Coe, due to run over 1,500 metres, has not recovered from a virus infection which affected him after his last race in Birmingham nearly three weeks ago.

Seeds toppled in Swiss Open first round

GSTAAD, Switzerland (R) — The third, fourth and fifth seed fell in the first round of the \$150,000 Swiss Open men's tennis tournament Tuesday while sixth-seeded American Gene Mayer failed to appear.

The organisers said Mayer faced a \$11,750 fine and a possible two-tournament ban.

The third seed, Tomas Smid of Czechoslovakia, was upset 6-3, 6-7, 6-0 by Frenchman Guy Forget, who only got into the event as a late replacement for Sweden's Anders Jarryd, Wimbledon semi-finalist who withdrew due to tiredness.

Jarryd, the fifth seed at Wimbledon, was beaten there in the semi-finals by new champion Boris Becker of West Germany. Another Becker victim at Wimbledon, Henri Leconte of France, the fourth seed here, went down 7-5, 6-4 to experienced Pole Wojtek Fibak.

American Vitas Gerulaitis, seeded fourth, continued his slide down the rankings when he was beaten 6-1, 6-4 by West German Andreas Maurer.

West German striker to join Grasshopper Zurich

ZURICH (R) — West German striker Dieter Mueller is to join Swiss first division side Grasshopper Zurich on a short-term contract, the club said Tuesday.

Mueller, three years with French club Bordeaux, has also played for Stuttgart and Cologne. Grasshopper said his six-month contract could be extended if the return of injury-plagued key striker Claudio Sulser was further delayed.

Sundstrom beats Muster in 2nd round

BROOKLINE, Massachusetts (R) — Fifth-seeded Henrik Sundstrom of Sweden came from behind to defeat unseeded Austrian Thomas Muster 4-6, 6-1, 6-2 in the second round of the \$265,000 U.S. pro Tennis Championships Tuesday night.

In other second-round play, Czechoslovak Miloslav Mecir, seeded third, had a relatively easy 6-3, 6-4 triumph over unseeded Michael Pernfors of Sweden.

But Ecuador's Andres Gomez, seeded second, defaulted after reinjuring a muscle in his right thigh while practicing. He was scheduled to play unseeded American Harold Solomon.

China withdraws from Malaysian Open

KUALA LUMPUR (R) — China has withdrawn from next week's Malaysian Open Badminton Championships because of problems over entry visas for its players, a Badminton Association of Malaysia (BAM) official said Wednesday.

He said China had notified the BAM it was withdrawing its players from the tournament because they were unable to obtain entry visas from the Malaysian embassy in Peking.

Current world champions Han Jian and Han Aiping are among the players affected.

The official said the problem had resulted from a delay in Malaysian government approval for Chinese players to take part in the July 16-21 event.

Qualifier Stefan Eriksson of Sweden defeated John Frawley of Australia 6-4, 6-2. The unseeded Frawley had upset ninth-seeded Victor Pecci of Paraguay in the first round on Monday.

Sundstrom blasted forehands to the corners against Muster to break service and take a 4-1 lead in the first set. But the Austrian attacked the net strongly and won the next five consecutive games and the opening set.

"I decided to just keep the ball in play and not make mistakes in the second set," Sundstrom said later, referring to his strategy after

losing the first set. Sundstrom pinned Muster to the baseline, and forced a series of errors by Muster as he broke service in the second and eighth games of the second set. In the final set, Muster was able to hold serve only in the sixth game.

Mecir used an assortment of deftly placed dropshots and a second game service break for an early 3-0 lead and an eventual opening set triumph.

At 4-4 in the second set, Mecir hit a pair of winning service returns for a break and held his serve for the match.

Boris Becker's grandfather died 2 weeks ago, uncle says

LONDON (AP) — Boris Becker, the 17-year-old West German tennis star who became the youngest Wimbledon men's champion Sunday, played through the two-week tournament unaware that his grandfather had died a week before, the player's family said Tuesday.

The star's parents, Karl Heinz and Elvira Becker, flew to watch the final at the all England club in South London.

But they kept news of the tragedy secret from their son so that it would not affect his game during the championship, an uncle, Hans

Becker, revealed. At the family home in Lehm near Heidelberg, the uncle confirmed that 78-year-old Franz Becker died of a heart attack June 19 — five days before the Wimbledon Championship began.

He said the teen-age star was not told of his grandfather's death until after tournament ended "to shield Boris from additional stress."

British press reports said the young player looked "sad and dejected" when he left London's Heathrow airport bound for Monaco.

FRIDAY'S RACES AT THE ROYAL RACING CLUB

FIRST RACE 3:30 FOR BEGINNER HORSES DISTANCE 1600 METRES

Owner	Horse	Trainer	Jockey	Weight
1- Kablan Khalil	M. Falez	Owner		54
2- Nawash M. El Falez	Hana	Owner	Ibrahim	52.5
3- Sultan F. Abu Janail	M. Sultan	Owner		52.5
4- Abdullah A. El Raheem	B. Elsheer	Owner	A. Jabir	52.5
5- Mohammad Ahmad	Barekiah	Owner	Fawaz	52.5
6- Mahmoud Ibrahim	Fahdih	Owner		52.5
7- Nalei Ali A. Sokout	Maha	Owner		49.5
8- Mohammad A. El Naby	M. Falez	Owner	Talal	49.5
9- Fozan A. El Karem	Khawiah	Owner		46.5
10- Jafar Awwad Shobeky	H. Jafar	Owner	Suliman	46.5
11- Zakaria A. El Mejeed	A. Aymn	Owner	Rasheed	—
12- Khalid M. El Falez	Jarrah	Owner	Mostafa	—

THIRD RACE 4:30 FOR BEGINNER HORSES DISTANCE 1000 METRES

Owner	Horse	Trainer	Jockey	Weight
1- H.H. Late Sherif	Nasir Stable		Sarim	Ibrahim Ibrahim 54
2- H.H. Late Sherif	Nasir Stable		Fitnih	Ibrahim Fawaz 52.5
3- H.H. Late Sherif	Nasir Stable		Izzah	Ibrahim 49.5
4- Ahmad Hital	D. Jawah	Owner	Yousef	54
5- Fahd Mital	Mansour	Owner	A. Jabir	54
6- Khalil Haddadin	S. Amman	Owner	William	52.5
7- Hamzah B. Elhadeed	Ward	Owner	Augusteen	51
8- Hamzah B. Elhadeed	E. Eloud	Owner	Daifallah	46.5
9- Khalid H. Elzabin	Elkhalouj	Owner	Ahmad	51
10- Samy Y. Madroos	Sa'ad	Owner	Adnan	48
11- Saleh G. Elfalez	Eldahook	Owner	Dillo	46.5
12- Aly Hawlihi Elzabin	Elmuslihi	Owner	Ahmad	46.5

FIFTH RACE 5:30 FOR THIRD CLASS HORSES DISTANCE 1600 METRES

Owner	Horse	Trainer	Jockey	Weight
1- H.H. Late Sherif	Nasir Stable		Jalib	Ibrahim Ibrahim 55
2- H.H. Late Sherif	Nasir Stable		Sayal	Ibrahim 53
3- H.H. Late Sherif	Nasir Stable		Elhmidy	Ibrahim Fawaz 53
4- H.H. Late Sherif	Nasir Stable			
5- Samy Y. Madroos	Zafaran	Owner	Adnan	Dillo 53
6- Khalil Haddadin	Rabie	Owner	William	53
7- Nimir El Hmoud	Ghanim	Owner	Robert	51.5
8- Khalil B. Haddadin	Nafih	Owner	Robert	51.5
9- Jamal M. Elzabin	Elhandany	Owner		48
10- Izzat Ghandour	Halimih	Owner	Sa'ad	Sa'ad 45.5

SECOND RACE 4:00 FOR THIRD CLASS HORSES DISTANCE 1000 METRES

Owner	Horse	Trainer	Jockey	Weight
1- Khalid A. El Hameed	A. Majid	Owner	Thameen	53.5
2- Hassan Aly El Daham	Ajaleb	Owner	Ahmad	51.5
3- Mohammad K. El Falez	Sojoud	Owner	Ibrahim	51.5
4- Mohammad A. El Hady	F. Naour	Owner	Daifallah	51.5
5- Fahd Mital	Elanka	Owner	A. Jabir	51.5
6- Hamed El Jamany	H. Marlam	Owner	Talal	48.5
7- A. El Sattar Matar	J. Elmsakar	Owner	Yousef	45.5

FOURTH RACE 5:00 FOR BEGINNER HORSES DISTANCE 1400 METRES

Owner	Horse	Trainer	Jockey	Weight
1- Mihal El Falez	Al Etaleb	Owner	Salah	48
2- Ghazy F. A. Janail	H. Bilady	Owner	Robert	48
3- Ghali Haddadin	Majad	Owner	William	48
4- Ghali Haddadin	Shamash	Owner	Robert	46.5
5- Hany El Hadeed	Orobah	Owner	Ahmad	46.5
6- Hamzah B. El Hadeed	Khalil	Owner	Daifallah	46.5
7- Hamzah B. El Hadeed	Shimah	Owner	Augusteen	46.5
8- Nimir El Hmoud	Shahrazad	Owner	Mahmoud	46.5

FOR RENT

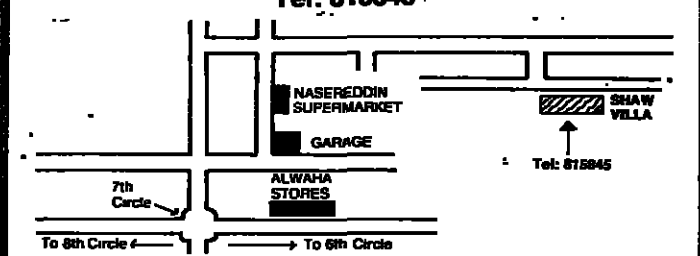
Apartment with two bedrooms, salon, dining room, kitchen, bathroom, garden, garage, telephone, central heating.

One bedroom, kitchen, bathroom, small veranda, telephone, centrally heated.

Please call 668283

FURNITURE/HOUSEHOLD SALE

Location NR. 7th Circle
Tel: 815845



Jordan Times
Tel: 666320

FURNISHED APARTMENT FOR RENT 5th Circle - Abdoun suburb

An apartment consists of two bedrooms, salon, dining room with big glassed veranda, besides a bedroom for servant, two bathrooms, big kitchen, separate central heating besides electrical geaser, telephone available and car parking.

Annual rent JD 3,500
Tel No. 814536, 816455

BRITISH EMBASSY: COMMERCIAL SECTION

The British Embassy Commercial Section on Ras Al Ain Street is about to be transferred to the main British Embassy building on Third Circle, Jebel Amman.

The Ras Al Ain Street offices will shut with effect from Thursday morning 11 July. The Commercial Section will reopen for business in the main Embassy building on Sunday 14 July.

From 14 July the Commercial Section telephone numbers will be 641261-8. The telex number will remain as 22209 Comsec Jo.

AVIS A LA COMMUNAUTE FRANCAISE

L'Ambassade de France a le plaisir de faire savoir a la communaute Francaise que a l'occasion de la Fete Nationale, une reception sera organisee dans les jardins de la Residence de l'Ambassadeur de France le 14 Juillet a 18h30.

Les invitations seront disponibles au Consulat a partir du Samedi 6 Juillet, entre 9h00 et 12h00. Elles seront exigees a l'entree.

FURNISHED FLATS FOR RENT

Fully-furnished one bedroom and two bedroom flats, w/w carpet, colour TV, central heating, telephone. Two locations, Jabal Amman, near Fifth Circle and Abdali area.

Phone: 673768, 672842 after 2 p.m.

CHEN'S CHINESE RESTAURANT

Mecca Street, Yarmouk Engineers' Housing Estate, near Kilo Supermarket. Mongolian Barbecue for lunch FRIDAY. Tel: 818214. Come and taste our specialities. Open daily.

12:00 noon - 3:30 p.m. 6:30 p.m. - Midnight

FOR RENT

A newly-built second floor deluxe apartment consisting of three bedrooms and L-shaped spacious salon, located in Sweifish. With lift, garage and central heating.

Call: 669525/ 660525/ 663576

FLATS FOR RENT

In a new small building, located near the Sixth Circle, Jabal Amman, there are:

- 1- A furnished flat consisting of three bedrooms.
- 2- Two unfurnished flats consisting of three bedrooms.

For details call 773729 - 773269

FOR RENT

New furnished apt. 3-bedrooms, 2½ baths, living, sitting & dining rooms, central heating, colour TV, telephone, balconies, room for maid.

Opposite Ammoun Hotel, between 4th & 5th Circles.

Contact owner, tel. no. 673561

APARTMENT REQUIRED

Wanted, unfurnished accommodation consisting of two bedrooms, salon, dining space, central heating preferably between 6th and 8th Circles.

Telephone: 637262, 622098, between 0800 hrs and 1600 hrs.

FLAT FOR RENT

A flat that consists of three bedrooms, a living room, a sitting room, dining room, guest room with an excellent kitchen, three bathrooms and a glassed-in balcony. It also has an independent central heating unit, and super deluxe furniture in the best area of Amman - Shmeisani, behind Wahba Tamar Kindergarten.

For further information please call 663749.

The Good Bookshop in Amman:

INTERBOOK

English & German Books
Amman, off the 2nd Circle
In the 'Hamburger Street'
Open: 10:00-2:30, 4:00-7:30
Tel: 652860

TO LET

Two flats 1st and 2nd floors of a three storey building located at the Engineer's Complex, off the 7th Circle. Each has an area of 240 sq.m. with first quality finish, independent heating, power, water, central T.V. and telephones.

Please contact 811028
10-12 a.m., 5-7 p.m.

<p>CITY HEAT (Colour) Performances: 3:30, 6:00, 8:30, 10:30</p>	<p>Cinema CONCORD Tel: 44092-44280 677420</p> <p>PINK FORCE COMMANDO (Colour) Performances: 12-3 - 5:30-8</p>	<p>Cinema AL-HUSSEIN Tel: 22117</p> <p>HOT DOG Performances: 3:00, 6:00, 9:00</p>	<p>Cinema RAINBOW Tel: 625155</p> <p>HUNDRA Performances: 3:30, 6:15, 8:30, 10:30 Abdali, behind ALIA offices</p>	<p>Cinema OPERA Tel: 675573</p> <p>1- THE AVENGER 2- BLOODY ARMS (Colour) Performances: 12-3-7</p>	<p>Cinema PALESTINE Tel: 22117</p> <p>JEENE NAHI DOONGA (Colour) Performances: 12-3-5:30-8</p>	<p>Cinema RAGHADAN Tel: 22198</p>	<p>*** Cine-Theatre *** Philadelphia WEEKEND PASS Shows at 3:30 6:30 8:30 10:15 TEL: 34144-34149 *****</p>
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U.S. welcomes Gorbachev statement on arms control

WASHINGTON (AP) — The State Department has said it welcomed a statement by Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev that his government has the desire and the political will to seek arms control agreements with the United States.

State Department press officer Bob Smalley said the U.S. was responding to a message Mr. Gorbachev sent recently to the Union of Concerned Scientists, a Massachusetts-based pro-disarmament group.

Mr. Smalley said the United States welcomes Mr. Gorbachev's "reaffirmation that the Soviet Union has the desire and the political will to realise the objectives" of the U.S.-Soviet agreement in January to resume arms control talks.

"If this is indeed the Soviet intention, the Soviet Union will find us a ready partner," Mr. Smalley said. "We remain prepared to work at every level to bring these talks to fruition in concrete agreements."

Responding to Mr. Gorbachev's stated goal of strengthening the anti-ballistic missile treaty, Mr. Smalley said a primary U.S. goal at the arms control talks in Geneva is to reverse the "erosion" of the treaty that has taken place in recent years.

Specifically, he cited Soviet construction of a radar installation at Krasnoyarsk, which he said was a violation of the treaty.

Mr. Smalley dismissed as "wishful thinking" an article in Tue-

end of the second round of the Geneva talks.

A news blackout continued on details of the meetings. The space and defence session lasted four hours and 45 minutes, the longest on that topic to date, while the medium-range group met for two hours and 50 minutes.

U.S. Spokesman Terry Schröder, asked why the medium-range meeting was held on an unusual day, said, "they just had a lot of things they wanted to get done. They needed time to finish the work at hand."

The defence and space group, led by Yuri A. Kvitsinsky and Max M. Kampelmann, who also heads the overall U.S. delegation, met at the Soviet mission to the United Nations. The intermediate-range group, headed by Maynard W. Glittman and Alexander A. Obukhov, met at the U.S. Arms Control office.

The third negotiating group at the Geneva negotiations is on long-range weapons, headed by John C. Lower and Viktor P. Karpov, who also heads the overall Soviet delegation.

The usual pattern of meetings in both rounds has been defence and space on Tuesdays, long-range weapons on Wednesdays and intermediate-range forces on Thursdays.

In the first six-week round, an extra session of each group was held near the end of the round. The second round of talks began May 30 and ends July 16.

Sri Lanka to free 643 Tamils

COLOMBO (R) — The Sri Lankan government said it would immediately free 643 Tamils held in detention for suspected guerrilla violence.

The government earlier announced that a night curfew imposed in the northern Jaffna province would be lifted from Wednesday.

The moves came as a government delegation continued talks in Bhutan with separatist guerrillas and Tamil leaders to end violence between the island's majority Sinhalese and minority Tamils.

A spokesman for the Eelam National Liberation Front (ENLF) in Madras told Reuters Wednesday, Colombo had offered to free 643 Tamil prisoners and review the detention of 554 others.

Speaking by telephone from the southern Indian city, the spokesman said the offer was made at secret peace talks Tuesday in Bhutan between Colombo officials, delegates from five main Tamil guerrilla groups and the main Tamil political party, the Tamil United Liberation Front (TULF).

The curfew was imposed after separatist guerrillas seeking an independent state for the island's 2.5 million Tamil minority stepped up attacks last November.

The Press Trust of India (PTI) quoted informed sources as saying the peace talks would continue for at least a week. The talks started on Monday in Thimphu, the Bhutanese capital.

PTI said the Tamil groups brought up violations by Sri Lankan security forces of a 12-week ceasefire announced on June 18. Sri Lankan officials have denied the charges.

A security ministry spokesman told Reuters in Colombo the guerrillas had committed 116 ceasefire violations, including five encounters with security forces, killing 16 Tamils, seven abductions, and thefts of office equipment and vehicles.

Thousands of Tamils opposed to the peace talks demonstrated in the streets of Jaffna on Monday, shouting, "We don't want talks" and "we want a separate state."

Residents of the northern Tamil stronghold said leaflets saying Tamils should not join talks with the government were also distributed Tuesday.

Informed sources in Colombo said the government was expected to offer a measure of autonomy to Tamil areas, but the Sinhalese community appeared divided, with the Buddhist clergy taking a hard line over Tamil demands for self-rule.

Salvage teams find part of Air India black box

CORK, Ireland (AP) — Investigators early Wednesday recovered the cockpit voice recorder of Air India flight 182, which crashed into the Atlantic off Ireland on June 23 killing all 329 people on board, the Indian crash investigation team announced.

The so-called "black box," which investigators hope will shed light on why the Boeing 747 went down without radioing a Mayday call, was located by an underwater robot and brought aboard the French vessel Leon Thevenin at 8 a.m. (0700 GMT), said a statement issued by the team.

"It is in fairly good shape," H.S. Khola, India's director of aviation safety, told the Associated Press. Mr. Khola said the underwater robot, known as a Scarab Submersible, was sent back down immediately to search for the Jumbo jet's flight data recorder, which takes continuous readings of the aircraft's key mechanical and electrical systems.

"Since we have recovered one, we are expecting the second to be close by and we are expecting to get it very soon," Mr. Khola said. There was no immediate decision on whether to examine the tape in Cork or take it to India, which is responsible for the crash probe.

Mr. Khola said no aircraft flight recorder had ever been recovered from such deep waters — 2,000 metres.

The cockpit voice recorder takes down conversation on the flight deck on a continuous-loop tape. Its sensitive microphone also would pick up any alarms if they

went off before the crash.

Both it and the flight data recorder are located in the tail section of the airplane and are connected by wires to the cockpit.

Indian investigators have said an explosion on board is the most likely explanation for the craft's sudden descent and the pilot's radio silence. However, Canadian crash experts helping in the search have said that no forensic evidence — traces of explosives or telltale blast damage — of a bomb has been found in the debris and the bodies recovered so far.

The statement from the Indian team said the Scarab robot, operating from the French cable-laying vessel Leon Thevenin, first homed in on the recorder's radio beacon, then turned its television cameras on the "black box" to identify it.

"The Indian naval officer on board confirmed to operational staff ashore at 0200 hours (0100 GMT) after exchanging detail identification data with the Indian engineers ashore that the Scarab had the CVR (cockpit voice recorder)," the statement said. "The recovery began and the CVR was brought on deck at 0800. The Scarab is being lowered again in the same spot to attempt to locate and retrieve the flight data recorder."

The Scarab manoeuvred close to the recorder with its propeller motors and grasped the recorder with its manipulator arms, officials said. The craft was then winched to the surface, a process that takes approximately two hours.

Schools close in western Pakistan amid riots

ISLAMABAD (R) — Schools and colleges in the western Pakistani city of Quetta closed Wednesday as troops began house-to-house searches in a Shi'ite neighbourhood where at least 27 people have died in recent violence, residents said.

Troops have shoot-on-sight orders to enforce an unlimited curfew imposed Tuesday on the tense Marriabad neighbourhood after two more people died in renewed gun battles.

Twenty-five people died there on Saturday when shooting broke out between Afghan and Pakistani Shi'ites and police who were attempting to block a banned march for greater religious rights.

American diplomats here said

all three U.S. Development AID officials — two accompanied by their wives — left Quetta Tuesday for Karachi as a result of the disturbances.

The diplomats, mindful that Shi'ites in Iran and Lebanon have taken Americans hostage before, said the U.S. embassy had not advised evacuation because it could not assess the situation in Quetta. They did not know if any other Americans were in the city.

One of Tuesday's dead was a teacher killed while escorting students out of a school which had come under police fire after radical Shi'ites took refuge there, residents said. The other person killed was a militiaman.

11 die in Bangladesh landslides

DHAKA, Bangladesh (AP) — Landslides set off by four days of torrential rain killed 11 people, including seven children, and injured 20 others in south eastern Bangladesh's Rangamati district, police said Wednesday.

Police at Rangamati, reached by telephone, said four landslides demolished at least 17 homes Tuesday on hill slopes in the district, 350 kilometres south east of Dhaka.

On Monday, landslides also killed four people in Chittagong district, 300 kilometres south east of Dhaka, which also has been hit by heavy rain and flash floods.

More than 400,000 people still were marooned in Chittagong and Cox's Bazar districts as flooding spread, officials at Chittagong reported by telephone.

They said floods had inundated more than 200,000 acres (80,970 hectares) of land in the two districts.

Tutu visits strife-torn South African townships

JOHANNESBURG (R) — Nobel Peace Prize winner Bishop Desmond Tutu Wednesday visited black townships east of Johannesburg where at least 13 people had been killed in clashes with police since Friday, as nationwide violence continued.

Tutu, part of a three-man delegation sent by the Anglican Church, told reporters Wednesday, he would attend the funeral of a recent victim of the violence in Dubeza township.

"At such a time, I cannot be away from my diocese and my people," said Tutu Tuesday before his visit to Dubeza and nearby KwaMetha.

In KwaMetha at least seven people were killed by police in the early hours of Tuesday morning. Residents said six were gunned down outside a cinema, but police said they were shot while attacking policemen with petrol bombs.

Wednesday morning police reported two further deaths in KwaMetha Tuesday, bringing the

total for the day to nine. They said one man was shot by police late Tuesday and another was handed over to them dead from a gunshot wound.

Nationwide protests and arson continued overnight and police used pistols, birdshot, rubber bullets and teargas to disperse crowds. In one township in the eastern Transvaal province, government offices were set alight and a liquor store looted.

Police headquarters in Pretoria issued a sharp warning to people using petrol bombs. "There has been an increase in the number of petrol bomb attacks," said a police spokesman.

"Any person using a petrol bomb must face the consequences. Such a despicable act can only be countered by means of strict action," it said, noting that people found with petrol bombs faced the possibility of jail sentences of between three and 15 years.

In the eastern Cape earlier this year, policemen were instructed to eliminate petrol bombers.

Britain rejects talks on Falklands sovereignty

BRASILIA (R) — British Foreign Secretary Sir Geoffrey Howe was rejected Argentina's statement that the issue of Falkland (Malvinas) Islands sovereignty is essential to any talks on improving relations between the two countries.

Sir Geoffrey, on the second day of a three-day visit to Brazil, told a news conference Tuesday that the suggestion was "unrealistic and unreasonable."

Argentine Foreign Minister Dante Caputo said earlier sovereignty separated the two countries and was essential to any discussion of better links.

Sir Geoffrey said Britain would honour its commitments to the islanders and added that London was engaged in discussions of sovereignty in 1982 when Argentina invaded the Falklands.

"More than 250 British lives were lost," Sir Geoffrey said. "We

cannot behave as if nothing happened."

A British task force recaptured the South Atlantic islands 10 weeks after the Argentine invasion in heavy fighting which killed more than 1,000 Argentines.

The foreign secretary said Britain had proposed to Argentina last year that the sovereignty question be put aside so the two parties could discuss other matters.

Questioned on Brazilian concerns of a military buildup in the South Atlantic, Sir Geoffrey said the recently completed extension of the Falklands' Mount Pleasant Airport runway was "wholly defensive in nature and purpose."

Sir Geoffrey also said he had discussed with Foreign Minister Olavo Setubal and Central Bank Governor Antonio Carlos Lemgruber Brazil's \$103-billion debt, the largest in the developing world.

2 more bodies found at U.S. mass murder site

SAN FRANCISCO (R) — Two more badly decomposed bodies have been uncovered near a rural Californian cabin where two men are alleged to have plotted a bizarre series of kidnappings, sex torture and murder, police said.

The discovery brought to 11 the number of bodies recovered from the site where self-styled naturalist Leonard Lake lived before killing himself with a cyanide capsule after his arrest on June 2 in San Francisco.

Lake and his companion, Charles Ng, 24, have been linked by

police to the disappearance of some 25 people, who are all feared dead. Ng, a former U.S. Marine who was born in Hong Kong, was arrested in Canada last Saturday after a manhunt which spread to three continents.

U.S. officials are expected to seek Ng's extradition to California where he faces charges including kidnapping.

Police said Tuesday, the latest two bodies were found on Monday about one kilometre from Lake's cabin located 225 kilometres east of San Francisco.

Chinese president to make first North American tour

PEKING (R) — Chinese President Li Xianmin leaves Thursday for his first visit to North America, a trip which some analysts think may yield a breakthrough on the long-delayed Sino-American nuclear cooperation pact.

Mr. Li will spend 10 days in Canada then cross into the United States via the Niagara Falls on July 21 and spend 10 days there. He is scheduled to have meetings with both Canadian Prime Minister Brian Mulroney and President Reagan.

Western diplomats said the most interesting aspect of the trip concerned the fate of the Sino-U.S. nuclear agreement, initiated by President Reagan during his visit to Peking in April 1984.

The agreement has not yet been approved by Congress. Members of both parties have expressed doubts about Peking's commitment not to transfer nuclear technology to third countries.

Western diplomats said they understood there had been some movement on the issue during talks in Peking last month involving Mr. Reagan's Ambassador-at-Large Richard Kennedy.

"It's possible something more will happen during Mr. Li's visit to Washington, but there is no sense of urgency about it," said one

Western diplomat.

Many U.S. firms disagree. The lack of a nuclear agreement means American companies cannot make bids for the growing number of Chinese nuclear power plants under discussion. West European companies at present have the field to themselves.

Other topics likely to be discussed by Mr. Li's delegation in Washington include the perennial Chinese dissatisfaction with continued U.S. arms sales to Taiwan and trade friction.

The official New China News Agency on Monday attacked a bill before the U.S. Congress aimed at restricting imports of textiles, a major Chinese export-cramer.

If the bill is passed, the agency said, it "will have a direct bearing on China's ability to pay for its imports, thus affecting China's imports of many products from the U.S."

President Li, 80 this year, is a member of China's ruling politburo but one diplomat said he was not as much of a driving force as some other leaders. Accompanying him, however, will be Vice-Premier Li Peng, 56, tipped by some analysts to be China's next premier.

"It will be interesting to see how much Li Peng does, what sort of role he plays in the visit," said one diplomat.

COLUMNS 7&8

Paris to get advanced taxi fleet

PARIS (R) — Paris will soon have a new fleet of custom-built taxis sporting the city's red and blue colours, the manufacturers has said. The state-controlled Matra Company said it had signed a contract with Renault to market a cab based on the car manufacturer's new "Espace" model. The "Espace," a cross between a Sedan and a minibus which is already on sale in France, can carry up to five passengers plus the driver. Matra's taxi version, expected to come into wide use early next year, will have an alarm and flashing lights on the roof for use in case of emergency. The new, box-like taxi, designed by city authorities, will be powered by an engine using a non-polluting mixture of butane and propane gas.

Divers find shipwrecked treasure

MOELFRE, Wales (AP) — Divers say they've found a treasure trove of gold aboard a ship wrecked and sunk in a storm 126 years ago near the tiny port of Moelfre on the north Wales island of Anglesey. The London Times said the find is believed to contain gold sovereigns, bars, nuggets, jewellery and silverware together valued at around £4 million (\$5.44 million). The ship is the Royal Charter which sank 137 metres off Moelfre in 1859 while returning from Australia with miners who had made fortunes in the gold rush of that period. Over 400 of those on board died and only 39 survived. Kiernan Devaney, one of the diving team, said the gold was located Tuesday and that sovereigns, a gold nugget, a gold ring and about 100 other items have already been brought to the surface. He said the divers dynamited through 9 metres of silt, then began using a compressor to remove tons of sand covering the booty in the ship's stowroom. The diving team is from the Best Speed Company based in the northwest English port city of Liverpool.

Women face problems in Nairobi hotel

NAIROBI (R) — U.S. women delegates attending a conference to mark the end of "Women's Decade" have offered to solve a hotel overbooking problem by sharing their rooms with delegates to a U.N. event also being held to honour the decade. "They may join us in our rooms if they wish. It will be too bad if they are men," said one of the women. Some 140 delegates to a conference of non-governmental organisations, called Forum 85, were told to quit their rooms and make way for delegates attending the United Nations conference. "If this were a men's conference, you can bet this would not have happened," an angry delegate said. "This is a violation of the spirit of the conference, when women who have travelled thousands of miles are evicted from their hotel rooms," said another.

Egyptian mummy had bad teeth

MEMPHIS, Tennessee (AP) — She was wealthy and in her 30s; but her teeth were worn because her diet included too much sand and an oral infection caused her a lot of pain. She wasn't a Cleopatra, but she may have turned at least some heads in Egypt 2,300 years ago. Her own head, brought from Egypt by a traveller more than a century ago, stored in a hatbox, has been under study by more than a dozen scientists. They presented their first findings at Memphis State University on Monday. The head is one of the best-preserved in the United States, said Egyptologist Rita Freed. A "rosette" or flower design on the side of the head indicates the woman died about 300 B.C. The head was gilded during mummification and the woman's hair dyed red. Freed said, "There's no doubt in our minds that she was well off." The woman was 30 to 40 years old when she died, said Hugh Berryman, a forensic anthropologist at the University of Tennessee Centre for the Health Sciences who directed the team of scientists.

THE WEEKEND CROSSWORD

END GAME

By Emory H. Cain

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19 X 19, by Martha J. De Wit

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